

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Global Newspaper
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore
and The Hague.

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 14

No. 31,433

PARIS, MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1984

ESTABLISHED 1887

Gemayel Hopeful On Eve of Swiss Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LAUSANNE, Switzerland — President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon voiced hopes Sunday for peace in his country on the eve of reconciliation talks with factional leaders aimed at ending nine years of civil war.

"Work will, I hope, begin tomorrow for a real peace, for peace in Lebanon," he said.

Rerouting Lebanon's political life will be a difficult task in Lausanne, Page 2.



Iranian forces advance in fighting around Majnoon Island.

Doctor Asserts Tests Prove Iranians Were Victims of Chemical Attacks

The Associated Press
VIENNA — Tests on wounded Iranian soldiers show "with certain proof" that the men were stricken by mustard gas and other chemical weapons, a physician has reported.

Dr. Herbert Mandl said Saturday that laboratory tests on two of 10 Iranian fighters being treated in Vienna revealed traces of mustard gas and mycotoxin, a poison derived from a fungus commonly referred to as yellow rain.

Such chemical weapons are banned in warfare under the 1925 Geneva Protocol.

Iran has repeatedly accused Iraq of using the weapons in the Gulf war. Iraq has issued several denials of the allegations.

A State Department spokesman said last week in Washington that the United States has known since last year of the use of chemical weapons by Iraq in the war.

Dr. Mandl said in an interview that the tests were performed by the Toxicological Institute of Ghent, a poison research center in Belgium.

He said high concentrations of both poisons were "determined with certain proof" in specimens of urine, feces and blood taken from the two Iranians being treated at Vienna's Second University Clinic.

Symptoms of yellow rain exposure include bleeding from the nose, mouth and intestines, nausea, skin rash, sleep disorders and a decline in the body's ability to protect against disease.

Ten Iranians were flown to Vienna on March 2 with afflictions that included burned skin, lung disorders and a gradual destruction of blood corpuscles and bone marrow.

Five other Iranian soldiers were flown to Stockholm. Of the 15, four have died, including one Saturday in Stockholm.

According to a communiqué issued Wednesday in Geneva, the International Committee of the Red Cross said 160 fighters who were treated in hospitals in Tehran "presented a disquieting clinical picture" pointing to the recent use of substances prohibited by international law.

Iraq categorically denied Sunday that it had used chemical weapons in fighting in the marshes east of Basra and declared its readiness to cooperate in any investigation.

The Iraqi Foreign Ministry sent a memorandum to the Red Cross committee in Baghdad accusing it of taking a "biased political stand which completely contradicted the role entrusted to it by the Geneva Convention," the Iraqi news agency, INA, reported.

Marshes 'Electrified'

The Iraqi Army has "electrified" marshlands to cut off Iranian defenders on Majnoon Island, and casualties are believed to be very high in fighting there, diplomatic sources told Reuters Sunday in Baghdad.

The sources said the Iraqis have the Iranians cut off on three sides of the artificial island and have "electrified" the remaining strip of marsh water that Iranian reinforcements and supplies have to cross, the sources said.

They said that even by the standards of the Gulf conflict, in which tens of thousands have died, casualties on both sides in the last three weeks had been extremely high.

The secretary-general of the Arab League, Cheddi Kifli, was due in Baghdad to prepare for an emergency meeting Tuesday of the league's foreign ministers.

According to Iraq's official news agency INA, 15 of the 22 league members have agreed to attend the meeting "to deal with the grave situation which threatens the whole Arab region."

Hart Trounces Mondale in First Western Test

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
CASPER, Wyoming — Senator Gary Hart of Colorado has easily defeated former Vice President Walter F. Mondale in the Wyoming Democratic caucuses, taking 61 percent of the vote to Mr. Mondale's 36 percent.

It was Senator Hart's fourth consecutive victory over Mr. Mondale going into Tuesday's key round of primaries and caucuses in nine states.

The Wyoming caucuses Saturday were the first test of strength for the two candidates in the Western states.

Mr. Mondale's camp had made a strong last-ditch effort to organize labor to turn out supporters while conceding that Senator Hart would win. The result was that he won by narrow margins in two of the state's biggest counties but lost by wide margins in virtually every other area of the state.

Complete results from Wyoming's 23 counties showed that Senator Hart collected 2,130 votes and Mr. Mondale won 1,266. The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson received 15 votes, former Senator George S. McGovern of South Dakota won 8 and Senator John Glenn of Ohio had 3. Three percent of the 3,507 votes cast were uncommitted.

Twelve of the state's 15 delegates to the Democratic National Convention were at stake and, based on the vote totals, officials said that Mr. Hart would win seven or eight and Mr. Mondale would take five.

The state Democratic chairman, Dave Freudenreich, estimated that Senator Hart would get eight.

The actual delegates will be selected at the state convention May 5. Mr. Mondale has the endorsement of Governor Ed Herschler, who will be one of three state officials serving as additional delegates.

Senator Glenn, Mr. McGovern and Mr. Jackson received no delegates.

Nationwide totals of committed delegates following Wyoming's caucuses were roughly: Mr. Mondale 157, Senator Hart 45, Senator Glenn 17, Mr. Jackson 10 and Mr. McGovern none. Needed for a presidential nomination at the national convention in July are 1,367 of the 3,933 delegates.

The previous Sunday, Senator



Gary Hart campaigning in Providence, Rhode Island.

Feverish Campaigning Precedes Voting in South

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service

ATLANTA — After a week marked by gains for Gary Hart throughout the South, the candidates for the Democratic nomination for president campaigned feverishly over the weekend in anticipation of a series of primary elections that might dramatically narrow the field of five contenders.

Their efforts were also spurred by the imminence of a nationally televised debate here Sunday evening that advisers to Walter F. Mondale regarded as the most important of four such events this year. Democratic strategists said the 90-minute debate represented Mr. Mondale's best and perhaps his final chance to slow Senator Hart's advance before Tuesday, when voters in nine states join in a potentially decisive round of primaries and caucuses.

Colorado senator overpowered Mr. Mondale in the Wyoming Democratic caucuses.

In some cases in the South, Mr. Hart has gained on Mr. Mondale by as much as 15 percentage points in a single night, according to a poll-taker who is not affiliated with either campaign.

If such leaps in public support continue, Mr. Hart will be in a position to sweep the South and score additional victories in the two other primaries Tuesday — those in Massachusetts and in Rhode Island — according to several surveys.

In Tuesday's voting, 511 of the 3,933 delegates to the Democratic nominating convention are to be chosen.

The Mondale camp's response to the Hart threat has brought the 1984 Democratic campaign to its most dramatic stage. The former vice president has written off Massachusetts, ignored the caucuses in four other states, and canceled all appearances outside the South.

Mr. Mondale's battle plan is to hold Georgia at all costs and attempt to scratch out an additional victory in Alabama or Florida. In Florida, polls indicate a heavy shift from Mr. Mondale to Mr. Hart. But Mondale advisers are hoping the volatility of voter sentiment could swing things their way.

As to the possibility of slowing Mr. Hart, one point of vulnerability emerged last week with the intensified scrutiny of the candidate's decision to change his name and his varied representations of his age in documents over the years.



President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon arriving in Lausanne, Switzerland, Sunday on the eve of the reconciliation talks.

Shultz Fights Bill to Put Embassy in Jerusalem

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz has warned Congress that passage of a bill to move the U.S. Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem could provoke a wave of anti-U.S. violence in the Islamic world.

Legislation requiring such a move has been introduced by Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York, and now has 34 Senate co-sponsors.

A similar bill, introduced in the House by Representative Tom Lantos, Democrat of California, and Benjamin A. Gilman, Republican of New York, has 180 co-sponsors. A Moynihan aide said that the bill, which has received little publicity, has been picking up support with more and more members of Congress signing up as sponsors.

The increase in congressional support for the measure, which orders that the embassy and the residence of the ambassador "hereafter be located in the city of Jerusalem," has led to a parallel rise in concern by the Reagan administration over possible repercussions in the Moslem world, officials said.

This has led to personal intervention by both Mr. Shultz and President Ronald Reagan to block the legislation.

Mr. Shultz said in a letter to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the bill "raises very serious separation-of-powers questions."

"The location of our embassy is an exercise of the president's exclusive constitutional responsibilities to conduct diplomacy and to determine the country's recognition policy," he said. "The issue involved in this legislation is therefore, in our view, beyond the scope of legislative action."

Supporters of the bill have said that Israel is the only country with which the United States has relations in which the embassy is not in that nation's capital.

One State Department official said that, if the United States moved the embassy to Jerusalem, it would be seen by Islamic extremists as a "golden opportunity."

He recalled that in 1979, after a false report that Americans were involved in an attack on a holy site in Mecca, Saudi Arabia, mobs burned the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad, Pakistan. "You have to anticipate the worst," he said.

Mr. Moynihan, asked in a telephone interview for his reaction to Mr. Shultz's concern, said: "If the United States can be deterred from taking a normal, legal, everyday act, by the threat of mob violence, what kind of country have we become?"

A hearing on the bill was held by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Feb. 23, and another is expected soon. Supporters of the bill said Saturday that they hope to bring the issue to a vote this year, although they said that they expected pressure from the administration to prevent any action.

Although Israel has had its capital in Jerusalem since 1949, the United States and most other countries that recognize Israel have never moved theirs.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

INSIDE

- A special FBI unit that will be deployed in Los Angeles during the Olympics has demonstrated its abilities. Page 3.
- Felipe Gonzalez says the French gunfire on two Spanish trawlers is still an issue. Page 4.
- Young Poles gathered to demand the right to display crucifixes in school. Page 4.
- The palazzo trend is the latest in Milan's moneyed fashion industry. Page 5.
- A British study group said U.S. allies should do more outside Europe. Page 5.
- BUSINESS/FINANCE
- Barclays Bank and Samuel Montagu & Co. are reportedly planning to buy into London securities firms. Page 7.
- The Eurobond market is seeking more clues as to whether the U.S. Federal Reserve will soon tighten policy. Page 7.

U.S. Military Activity Grows in Latin America

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials have disclosed that U.S. military activity in Central America is being intensified, ostensibly to help deter turbulence before El Salvador's elections on March 25.

The activity includes small-scale U.S. military maneuvers in Honduras, the doubling to 1,700 of the number of U.S. military personnel in Honduras and the arming of U.S. military trainers in El Salvador with more lethal weapons to protect themselves.

The officials said Friday that small U.S. ground units would conduct a series of exercises from now until the start of a large maneuver in June. The exercises are intended to "intimidate" Salvadoran guerrillas and their Nicaraguan backers, one official said.

The officials contended that shows of force would help to dissuade Salvadoran guerrillas and the Sandinist government in Nicaragua from interfering with the election campaign.

John R. Hughes, a State Department spokesman, said: "We think it is clear that the guerrillas, or at least segments within them, wish to see the elections take place within an atmosphere of terror."

Defense Department officials said that army companies of 200 soldiers or detachments of 100 soldiers, some from the 193d Infantry Brigade on duty in Panama, would be deployed to Honduras on "no notice" exercises.

In such drills, units are ordered to "defend" themselves against guerrillas.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Nkomo Ties Government to Atrocities in South

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service
HARARE, Zimbabwe — Joshua Nkomo, in his first major speech in years, accused the government of giving free rein to its henchmen to starve and commit atrocities against his fellow members of the Ndebele ethnic group, peaking to an estimated 45,000 (100,000 people in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe's second largest city and his lifelong stronghold, Mr. Nkomo said the government of his rival Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, of practicing "tribalism, racism, hate and violence."

Mr. Nkomo was referring to a "crackdown on armed dissent" in southern Matabeleland, in all of the country's Ndebele-speaking minority.

Observers said the rally was one of the largest in the four years since Mugabe gained its independence. It appeared to mark a new step by Mr. Nkomo, 66, to a political comeback and a challenge to Mr. Mugabe, who is seeking to create a one-party state.

Mr. Nkomo told his supporters that he had a "one-party state" in mind to prevent tribalism and racism.

Mr. Nkomo had been politically inactive since he returned last August from self-imposed exile in London, where he fled a year ago after charging the government was trying to kill him.

But in the past month, following a military curfew on a 4,000-square-mile (10,400-square-kilometer) stretch of Matabeleland where dissident activity was said to be heavy, he has re-emerged publicly to denounce the crackdown.

He repeated charges Sunday that the curfew restrictions, by shutting down all shops and transport in the drought-stricken area, were leading to starvation among the population of almost 500,000 people there.

"Reports by medical authorities have made it perfectly clear that kwashiorkor is rife and that children and women have died of starvation," he said. Kwashiorkor, which afflicts infants and children, is a usually fatal illness caused by malnutrition.

He also repeated accusations that soldiers had executed six civilians without trial a month ago at one village in the area, had burned and looted other villages and raped women inhabitants.

Government officials have said they are restricting food supplies in the area.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

The Last Ascent of Naomi Uemura

He Faced the Mountains 'Just Like an Old Samurai'

By Shigehiko Togo
Washington Post Service
TOKYO — In 1978, Naomi Uemura narrowly escaped being killed by a polar bear by feigning death while the animal examined him. That was during his then-unprecedented solo trip by dog sled to the North Pole, a relatively routine feat for Japan's premier explorer.

Other voyages were equally spectacular and equally solitary. He traveled across Antarctica by dog sled, along 4,000 miles (6,400 kilometers) of the Amazon River by raft, to the summit of Alaska's highest mountain on five continents — Mount Blanc in Western Europe, Aconcagua in South America, Kilimanjaro in Africa, and Mount McKinley in North America. He was the first Japanese to reach the top of Mount Everest in Nepal.

It was the Antarctic trip in 1982, which he was forced to abandon when the Falklands war interfered with the effort, that led Mr. Uemura to begin a solo winter climb to the summit of Alaska's Mount McKinley last month. He said that if he could still scale the harsh winter face of McKinley, perhaps it would convince the Americans to allow him to try scaling Aconcagua's highest peak, the 16,860-foot (5,100-meter) Vinson Massif, which they control.

On Thursday, a team from Tokyo's Meiji University officially gave up their search for Mr. Uemura, three weeks after he was last spotted from a plane. His wife, Kimiko, said here that she did not think her husband would have regretted what now appears to have been his final solo adventure.

"I always objected to each of his assaults," she said. But "the happiest thing in my life was that I could share it with him."

In a time when adventuring has become big business, often backed by large teams and institutional backing, Mr. Uemura was an admirer of the sheer audacity of his singular efforts. He had worked with teams, but preferred the solo trek.

"Uemura seems un-Japanese, simply by aiming for solo adventures," said a friend. "It makes him look different, but it only means that he does not like organization." But, the friend called Mr. Uemura quincunessentially Japanese. "He always attacks the hardest goals, just like an old samurai. He has proved to the world that Japanese have an individuality, while still keeping their traditional spirit."

On Feb. 1, Mr. Uemura left his Mount McKinley base camp carrying only the barest essentials, including two bamboo poles

strapped across his shoulders as his only protection against falling into hidden crevasses.

On Feb. 12, his 43d birthday, he radioed back that he had reached the 20,320-foot summit, making him the first man to scale North America's highest mountain alone in winter.

It was during his descent, on Feb. 16, that Mr. Uemura was last observed from a plane, at about 16,000 feet. At that level since Feb. 20, the winds have reached 60 miles per hour (96 kilometers per hour), and temperatures have fallen to 14 below zero Fahrenheit (minus 25 degrees centigrade).

Two weeks ago two climbers, an American and a Japanese television crewman, searched for him but found only scraps of his provisions, including bits of caribou meat, a nearly empty fuel can, and some snowshoes, socks and a diary in an ice cave. They returned with the pessimistic assumption that he probably had slipped during his descent somewhere between 14,000 and 16,000 feet.

It was then that Mr. Uemura's alma mater, Meiji University, sent a team of five climbers, which continued to search until Thursday. They gave up after finding more than 10 pieces of equipment essential to the explorer's survival, including his sleeping bag, fuel, jacket and shovel, at about 16,500 feet.

A soft-spoken man, Mr. Uemura was the sixth son of a poor Japanese farmer. He began climbing as a member of an alpine club at Meiji University. His own explanations



Naomi Uemura

for his adventures were always simple. "I don't think it is valuable to climb a mountain just because it is high," he once said. "What is important is the satisfaction which each climber can get and how deep he is moved by his own climbing."

Rerouting Lebanon's Political Byroads Will Be Difficult Task

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — When President Amin Gemayel's cabinet canceled its troop withdrawal accord with Israel last week, the era of Israeli-Christian ascendancy that began with the 1982 invasion formally came to an end. Now most of the important political and military cards in Lebanon have passed to Syria and its Muslim allies.

Many Christians, notably the Phalangist militia, opposed Mr. Gemayel's choice of Syria over Israel. But they were exhausted by military defeat and the relentless shelling. "We lost," said a resident of Christian East Beirut. "The president had no choice."

Another loser was the United States, which had brokered the May 17 agreement, offered sweeping promises of support to Mr. Gemayel, and then pulled out the Marines just as the Syrian president, Hafez al-Assad, was winning.

Many Muslim political leaders were exultant. But they, too, were wary. Mr. Gemayel's decision to side with Syria does not necessarily solve their problems with him. Nabih Berri, the Shiite leader who is key to any settlement, said his goals went beyond giving his people an opportunity at additional top jobs in a new government. He demanded fundamental changes "in the rest of the byroads of this system."

Political byroads can be notoriously difficult to repair, which is one reason that expectations were not high for the reconciliation conference that is set to begin Monday in Lausanne, Switzerland. "No one believes in it, but everybody is going," a Beirut newspaper said.

It is hard enough to redesign a political system from top to bottom and redistribute power to groups that have had little. In Lebanon, where there is no consensus on the nation's identity or even whether the country should exist at all, the task seems nearly impossible.

To have a chance of working, a new constitution would have to offer major concessions to Mr. Berri's Shiites, the country's largest group, and give more power to the Druze, a sect small in numbers but militarily powerful. That would set back the Maronites and other Christians; it would also probably alarm the Sunni Muslims, who are now outnumbered by the Shiites. The Sunnis, who are dominant in many Arab countries, are privately worried about their fate in a new order in Lebanon.

Many Christians had hoped to save their positions through a deal with the Shiites. Now they fear that Mr. Gemayel has lost the chance for such an accord. After

their military victories, the Shiite leaders are demanding far more than they might have a year ago, and they continue to express unhappiness with the president.

In a land of minority groups and politics gone wild, such deals pass by way of the barrel of a gun. During nine years of civil war, the resulting combination of fear and hubris has led to negotiating "rules" that almost always have doomed compromise. "If you're losing militarily, you're too weak to make concessions, so why negotiate?" a politician said. "And if you're winning, you shouldn't make concessions at all, so why negotiate?"

Moreover, three-quarters of the country is occupied by Syrian or Israeli troops. Christian leaders such as former President Camille Chamoun have been saying they will not accept revisions of the political rules until foreign troops have left Lebanon. That might be a bargaining ploy, but to some people in Beirut it sounded like a way of saying "never."

There was even doubt about the fate of the Soviet-backed Syria with which Mr. Gemayel made his deal. Reports from Damascus pointed to serious political divisions in the regime and a potential power struggle to succeed Mr. Assad.

Syria is seeking the formation of a Lebanese "government of national unity" that would include a Syrian prime minister. But it is not clear what else Syria wants, most notably whether it will demand

changes in the U.S.-trained Lebanese Army. The issue could be awkward for the United States, which still has military trainers working closely with the army.

For its part, Israel has warned that it is not ready to negotiate a new, narrower security agreement with Lebanon. There are also mixed signals as to Israel's intentions in southern Lebanon, where its troops face hit-and-run attacks by Muslim guerrilla groups.

On the streets of Beirut last week, shooting, sniping, and the rumble of mortar and artillery exchanges continued. Civilians — the usual victims — could be comforted only by the fact that officials, by sheer repetition of the incantation "cease-fire," seemed to have reduced the level of fighting somewhat. Some political leaders feared that Syria might use the continued fighting as an excuse to move its troops into the capital. But most authorities thought Syria was content, for the time being at least, with what it had already gained.

"The basic facts of life," said a Christian leader noted for dispassionate analysis, "are that the sectarian militias are back in control; the central government is nearly powerless; no one knows what's going to happen next in Syria; and the Israelis don't seem to be sure of what they should do."

"Anyone who expects the United States to be able to do much about this in the foreseeable future," he added, "is wrong."

Congressmen Try to Bar U.S. Arms Sale to Arabs

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Some key members of Congress have begun an effort to stop the Reagan administration's proposed sales of portable Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

The legislators said the move had the backing of Republicans and Democrats in both houses and the support of a leading pro-Israeli lobbying group.

So far, the drive has been conducted largely behind the scenes. Nevertheless, the effort is regarded with serious concern by administration officials who view the proposed sales as important to U.S. standing with moderate Arab nations following the setback to American interests in Lebanon.

State Department officials said Friday that King Hussein of Jordan had made the sale of the advanced missiles a test of the Reagan administration's ability to carry out its commitments in the face of expected Israeli opposition. With Washington counting on Jordan eventually entering into negotiations with Israel, some State Department officials say the Stinger sale has taken on even more importance as an incentive to Hussein.

On March 1, the Defense Department informed Congress that it intended in 30 days to sell Jordan 1,613 Stingers valued at \$133 million. In addition, it said it would sell Saudi Arabia 1,200 Stingers worth \$140 million. The Saudis are paying more for fewer missiles because they are buying more launchers than Jordan.

Before a Supreme Court decision last year, the sales could have been stopped if majorities of both houses of Congress voted against them. But the court ruled out such congressional vetoes. Now, legisla-

tion has to be adopted to block a sale.

Senators Robert W. Kasten, Republican of Wisconsin, and Daniel K. Inouye, Democrat of Hawaii, the ranking members of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, have drafted legislation that would make the administration secure approval from Congress for such a sale. They have not decided when to introduce the measure, a Kasten aide said.

Meanwhile, Representative Larry Smith, Democrat of Florida, said Friday that a group led by him and Benjamin A. Gilman, Republican of New York, would introduce a separate bill on Tuesday to block the sale or transfer of the Stingers to both Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

And a group of senators, led by Bob Packwood, Republican of Oregon, Rudy Boschwitz, Republican of Minnesota, Dennis DeConcini, Democrat of Arizona, Clairborne Pell, Democrat of Rhode Island, and Alan J. Dixon, Democrat of Illinois, are seeking other senatorial endorsements for a letter calling on Mr. Reagan to "reverse your decision to sell Stinger missiles to Jordan and Saudi Arabia."

The letter says the sale should be stopped because neither country has agreed to peace talks with Israel and because the advanced technology of the Stinger "could fall into the hands of our enemies, including the many terrorist groups that work against America's interests."

The American Israel Public Affairs Committee, the leading pro-Israel lobby in Congress, issued a statement on Friday expressing "strong opposition to the sale of Stinger missiles" and any other advanced technology to Jordan, "which continues to declare itself in a state of war with Israel."

Shultz Fights Move to Put U.S. Embassy in Jerusalem

(Continued from Page 1) fused to move their embassies there out of concern that this would preclude negotiations on an overall solution to Arab-Israeli differences. In 1967, as part of the Six-Day War, Israel captured East Jerusalem from Jordan and united it with West Jerusalem.

Since then American policy has been that, although it supports the concept of a united Jerusalem, the city's "final status should be decided through negotiations," as stated by Mr. Reagan on Sept. 1, 1982 in a speech on Middle East policy.

Some U.S. embassies in Muslim countries have been sending in what one State Department official called "alarming" reports that the congressional discussions were arousing concern in their capitals and that they feared extremist actions if the bill were passed.

With concern mounting at the State Department, Mr. Reagan telephoned Representative Robert

H. Michel, Republican of Illinois, the House minority leader. Wednesday, an aide to Mr. Michel said, to ask him to urge House Republicans not to support what has become known as the "Jerusalem bill." But Mr. Gilman said in an interview that "we are still going ahead with the bill."

On that same day, a letter dated March 5, from Mr. Shultz to Senator Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, was circulated by the committee to other senators.

Urging Mr. Percy to "use your influence with committee members to discourage action on this bill," Mr. Shultz said he was "deeply concerned that passage of the Moy-nihan bill to move our embassy to Jerusalem would seriously damage our efforts to broaden Arab-Israeli negotiations and achieve a just and lasting peace between Israel and its neighbors."

U.K. Bombs Are Linked To Libyans

New York Times Service

LONDON — Twenty-four people were hurt Saturday, three of them seriously, in the explosion of a bomb at a London nightclub that police said may have been one of five planted by Libyan terrorists.

A short time before, another explosion went off outside a shop in the Bayswater district that sells Arab newspapers. No injuries were reported.

Three other bombs were found before they went off. One was at another Bayswater magazine shop and two were at a similar shop in Kensington.

In Manchester, bombs exploded Sunday under a Libyan-owned car and outside a Libyan family's basement apartment, injuring three persons. The Associated Press reported.

[Britain asked Libya to spell out its attitude on the attacks, Reuters reported. The Foreign Office called in two Libyan representatives and warned them against any repetition of killings of Libyan exiles such as occurred in Britain in 1980. The official Libyan news agency JANA later denied government involvement and told British officials to stop pointing "accusing fingers," the AP reported.]

The bombings came 10 days after Scotland Yard and the Foreign Office had warned of tensions between supporters of Libya's ruler, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi, and exiles.

On March 2, Scotland Yard alerted well-known exiles, news shops and other potential targets. Anti-Qadhafi groups have alleged that the campaign is being controlled from Libya.

In a news conference, William Huckleby, head of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad, said police hoped to find and question three Libyans who left L'Aubergine, a basement club in the Mayfair district near Berkeley Square, shortly before Saturday's second bomb exploded there. Police said there were about 120 patrons in the club.

Scotland Yard described the bombs as "professionally made" with timers and two pounds of explosives. Most of those hurt had minor cuts or bruises and were quickly released from a hospital.

Nkomo Ties Government To Atrocities in the South

(Continued from Page 1)

the area in order to deny food to the dissidents but have rejected allegations that they are starving the local population.

But Home Affairs Minister Simbi Mtshali, in a tacit acknowledgment of the problem, announced new measures last week that he said would ensure equitable distribution of food to the area.

Mr. Nkomo and other leaders of his opposition Zimbabwe African



Firemen stand in front of the London club where 24 people were hurt in a bombing.

U.S. Activity in Latin America Grows

(Continued from Page 1)

on alert without warning to test their ability to respond in a crisis. The drills also permit the Reagan administration to deploy forces without public notice.

Defense officials said the number of U.S. military personnel in Honduras had gone up to 1,700, the

full complement authorized there, in the past month.

That does not include troops in exercises or a special reconnaissance team. It includes specialists to maintain weapons and equipment, trainers, medical teams, planners preparing for the next big exercise and radar operators

watching for aircraft carrying arms from Nicaragua to leftist guerrillas in El Salvador.

A month ago, Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger told congressional committees that 700 to 800 U.S. military personnel had stayed behind in Honduras after a large combined training exercise. He said the full complement would be 1,700.

The administration officials said that the 52 U.S. military trainers in El Salvador were carrying more lethal weapons, such as the M-16 automatic rifle, to protect themselves against the violence that is expected to increase as the election draws closer. Defense Department officials said Friday that the U.S. ambassador in El Salvador could authorize the trainers to carry rifles if needed.

Administration officials said the increased U.S. military activity in the region would probably continue until June because there may be a runoff after the Salvadoran election. Details for the next big exercise in Honduras, beginning in June, have not been disclosed yet.

Meanwhile, the undersecretary of defense for policy, Fred C. Ikle, assailed members of Congress for opposing the Reagan administration's program in Central America, particularly those who have voted against military assistance to El Salvador.

Mr. Ikle, who has become a leading spokesman on Central American policy, asserted that "those who profess the most concern about human rights abuses in Central America act as if they did not care whether democracy has a future there."

"They seek to deny sufficient military assistance to permit those who wish to build democracy to overcome their totalitarian enemies," he said. The administration has asked for \$93 million in emergency military aid because the Salvadoran Army, officials said, is about to run out of ammunition and critical supplies.

Mr. Ikle also said the administration "wants to provide training for police forces, both to instill respect for human rights and to improve the will and the capability to apprehend those participating in death squads."

But he noted, in an address to the Association of National Junior Leagues, that such training had been prohibited by Congress during the war in Vietnam.

Mr. Ikle asserted that "prohibiting such training while professing concern about death squads is a bit like prohibiting the training of teachers while complaining about illiteracy."

He then recalled that Congress had ended military assistance to Vietnam and Cambodia in 1975, saying, "Remember, thereafter, the repression in South Vietnam, the concentration camps, the boat people, the genocide in Cambodia."

Mr. Ikle contended that Congress would be unable to escape responsibility if Central America fell under communist domination. "When the horrible truth emerged about the bloodbath in Cambodia," he asserted, "many of the soldiers in Washington, like Pontius Pilate, found it convenient to wash their hands of it."

"In Central America," he maintained, "the misery would be uncomfortably closer, the refugees streaming into the country far more numerous, the repercussions below our border more harrowing. The people in Washington could not wash their hands of the calamity that they had helped to bring about."

Zanzibar Candidate Named

United Press International

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania — The governing Revolutionary Party of Tanzania has nominated Ali Hassan Mwinyi as the only candidate for the presidency of the semi-autonomous island of Zanzibar, Radio Tanzania said Sunday. The election is scheduled for later this month.

Mubarak Says He'll Stand By Treaty

WASHINGTON (WP) — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt said Sunday that his country would not abrogate the Camp David peace accords in order to rejoin the Arab League despite Israeli violations of the treaty "every single day."

"We respect our commitments, and we never change under any circumstances," Mr. Mubarak said in a television interview from Cairo. "If this is a way to join the Arab League, to cancel our agreement, I tell you frankly I'm not eager to join."

Mr. Mubarak cited Israeli "annexation" of the Golan Heights and East Jerusalem, as well as "freezing the negotiations" on the Palestinian autonomy talks as violations of the treaty. He said he would not return Egypt's ambassador to Israel, recalled after the 1982 massacre of Palestinians in Beirut refugee camps, until Israeli troops were withdrawn from Lebanon and the Israelis "move on the Palestinian problem."

Strike Call Said to Split U.K. Miners

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain's 180,000 coal miners appeared to be split Sunday over trade union calls for an all-out strike against pit closures, and support seemed to be emerging for a national ballot of members to decide the issue.

The leadership of the National Union of Mineworkers has resisted pressure for such a ballot, after failing twice in previous years to win the necessary 55-percent support for their strike recommendations. Their present call for a national strike came after the state-run National Coal Board announced plans for a gradual shutdown of 20 pits which will eliminate 20,000 jobs.

Strikes have been called in Yorkshire, northern England, and in Scotland, and union officials there expressed hope that those actions would increase support for strikes in other areas. Strikes have also been called in Durham, northeastern England, and in Kent, southeastern England, but miners at other coalfields are holding local votes or meetings to decide their action.

Bombs Explode on French Jet in Chad

NDJAMENA, Chad (Combined Dispatches) — Two bombs exploded Saturday in the baggage compartment of a French passenger jet with 100 persons aboard during a stopover at Ndjamena airport, officials said. Twenty-five people were hurt.

The explosives had been planted in the baggage compartment of a DC-8 of the French airline UTA en route from Brazzaville, Congo, to Paris, a UTA spokesman said. UTA officials said the 36 passengers boarding in Ndjamena had not yet checked in their baggage when the bombs went off. The explosives were apparently planted in the baggage hold during previous stopovers in Brazzaville or Bangui, Central African Republic.

In Paris, an anonymous telephone caller told Reuters that the Islamic Mission Group, a previously unheard of group, wanted to "give a lesson" to what he called the dictatorship of President Hissene Habre of Chad. He said the group was named after former Foreign Minister Michel Miskine, who died in January. The caller accused Mr. Habre of murdering Mr. Miskine. (UPI, Reuters)

20 Hurt in Londonderry Disturbance

BELFAST (UPI) — Roman Catholic youths threw more than 100 gasoline bombs at police in Londonderry late Saturday and early Sunday following a Protestant rally in the town, police said. In all, 20 persons were hurt in weekend disturbances in the city.

Police fired plastic bullets to disperse the youths, and several people were arrested. The trouble followed a parade by about 2,000 militant Protestants led by the Rev. Ian Paisley. They were protesting a proposal by the city council, which is dominated by Catholics, to make official the Catholic practice of referring to the city as Derry.

Catholic gunmen battled briefly with police when about 15 shots were fired from an apartment block overlooking the parade route. Reporters said the gunmen lined children up at the apartment windows to prevent police from returning the gunfire. In a separate incident Saturday, the women were injured in a bomb blast that damaged 35 houses.

France Proposes Cuts for EC Farmers

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The French minister of agriculture proposed Sunday a 1-percent price cut for several major farm products this year in an attempt to unblock talks on agricultural reform in the European Community, diplomats said. The farm negotiations are crucial to the success of the bloc's summit meeting next week in Brussels.

Michel Rocard, the French minister, chairing a meeting of bloc farm ministers, told his nine colleagues that the 1-percent cut should apply to cereals, sugar, wine, olive oil, pork, beef and mutton, but not milk. The group's Executive Commission, which is responsible for the day-to-day running of the farm subsidies program, had earlier proposed a freeze or small price rise for these products.

Diplomats said the aim of the new proposal was to free funds for finance reforms in other areas. But they noted that the package proposed by Mr. Rocard would still add at least \$190 million to 1984 tax spending.

Greenland Drops Membership in EC

COPENHAGEN (UPI) — Greenland's parliament has voted 24-2 to drop its membership in the European Community in favor of an association relationship with the EC.

The Landsting approved on Saturday a five-year fishing agreement with the community and a proposed association agreement. Greenland, which became an autonomous province of Denmark in 1978, is the first area to leave the community since the EC was established in 1957. In a 1982 referendum, a majority of Greenlanders voted to leave the EC at the earliest opportunity.

Assad Appoints 3, Forms New Cabinet

DAMASCUS (AP) — President Hafez al-Assad issued decrees Sunday appointing three vice presidents and forming a new Syrian cabinet.

An official statement said Mr. Assad had appointed former Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam as first vice president for political and foreign affairs, Mr. Assad's brother Rifaat as second vice president, and Mohammed Zuhair Masharqa, the regional undersecretary of Mr. Assad's ruling Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party, as third vice president. Abdel Raouf al-Kasm, who headed the government that resigned last week, will again serve as prime minister, the statement said. Major General Mustafa Tlas remains defense minister, and Farouk al-Chama, former state minister for foreign affairs, will be foreign minister.

11,000 Tibetans Demonstrate in India

NEW DELHI (AP) — More than 11,000 Tibetan exiles have protested here and in southern India against Chinese Communist rule in Tibet.

The Tibetans set fire to piles of Chinese goods and demanded the independence of Tibet. More than 8,000 Tibetans protested in Karnataka state in southern India, the United News of India reported. About 3,000 Tibetans took part in a peaceful rally in central New Delhi. The protests Sunday marked the 25th anniversary of the Tibetan uprising against Chinese rule. The 1959 rebellion was crushed by Chinese troops, and 100,000 Tibetans fled the country.

The exiles' spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, pledged "greater dedication and devotion" to their cause, in a statement released here. He did not attend the rallies. Tibetans delivered notes to representatives of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and of the United Nations secretary-general Javier Perez de Cuellar, asking them to denounce Chinese rule in Tibet.

For the Record

A U.S. District Court judge ruled Friday that President Ronald Reagan had the constitutional authority to use a pocket veto between sessions of Congress. On Nov. 30, after Congress adjourned for 1983, Mr. Reagan failed to sign and thus killed a bill that linked military aid to El Salvador progress in protecting human rights there. (NYT)

Richard Russo, 29, an Amtrak train engineer, the last of six persons shot in ambushes in and around New York's Pennsylvania Station since last April, died of his wounds Saturday in New York, police and hospital officials reported. He was shot Feb. 21. (NYT)

The first game in a chess match between Gary Kasparov and Vladimir Smyslov of the Soviet Union to determine a challenger to the world champion, Anatoli Karpov, ended in a draw after the 33d move Sunday in Vilnius, Lithuania. (AP)

The Chinese vice foreign minister, Qian Qichen, arrived in Moscow Sunday for a fourth round of talks on normalizing relations with the Soviet Union, Soviet radio reported. (AP)

President Gaafar Nimeiri of Sudan denied reports that Sudan had requested weapons from the United States to fight a growing rebellion in southern Sudan, the official news agency SUNA said Saturday. Vice President Omar el-Tayeb said last Monday that the United States had agreed to airlift military supplies to Sudan within a few days, but the State Department said no decision had been made. (AP)

Ronald Webster, whose rebellion 17 years ago prompted a British invasion of the tiny Caribbean island of Anguilla, was voted out as the colony's chief minister on Saturday following early elections. The Anguilla National Alliance of Emile Gumbs won 50 percent of the vote, 51 percent for the Anguilla People's Party of Mr. Webster. (Reuters)

You'll find our low-cost real estate very attractive.



Now available: Over 7.5 million square feet of Class A office space and 12 million square feet of industrial space. At attractively low rates. Plus thousands of beautiful homes and homesites beautifully priced. Why does the grass seem so much greener in Metro Atlanta? Ask Roy Cooper, MACFED, P.O. Box 1740, Atlanta, Georgia 30301. Telephone (404) 577-3838.

ADVANTAGE ATLANTA

Clayton Cobb DeKalb Douglas Fulton Gwinnett

مركز الأخبار

AMERICAN TOPICS

Grape Growers Get No Aid on Imports

The U.S. wine industry has suffered another setback in its effort to stem the flow of inexpensive French and Italian table wines into the country.

American grape growers had filed a petition maintaining that they had been unfairly injured by subsidized European imports, which have captured a third of the market for wines priced under \$6 a bottle. But the plea was rejected last week by the U.S. International Trade Commission, which said there was no "reasonable indication" of harm to the industry.

Last month, the Cabinet Council on Commerce and Trade rejected the industry's appeal for legislation to force Europe to open its markets to American wines or face import barriers. The Reagan administration opposes such a move, fearing it would incite retaliation against U.S. farm products.

Notes on People

Maureen Reagan has received a vote of confidence from her father, President Ronald Reagan, after a conservative leader portrayed her as a traitor. Miss Reagan has been working to line up women's support for her father although she differs strongly with him on



Maureen Reagan

the Equal Rights Amendment and some other feminist issues. Terry Dolan, head of the National Conservative Political Action Committee, won applause from fellow conservatives when he suggested that "we muzzle Maureen Reagan" and added: "Maureen Reagan is the type of person who in the middle of a war would go out and shoot our wounded." Larry M. Speakes, the White House deputy press secretary, said that the president, White House officials and campaign aides "are completely satisfied" with Miss Reagan's work.

Among last week's visitors to the historic homes of Natchez, Mississippi, were members of the Scottish nobility. Eager to learn how to keep the carpets clean while attracting more paying visitors were the Duke of Atholl, the Duke of Roxburghe, the Earl of Hopetoun, Lord Strathmore and Lady Strathmore, who open their own mansions and castles to the public.

Charles Beckwith, who led the April 1980 effort to rescue 53 American hostages in Iran, says "there were probably two reasons for the failure" of the

mission. "I think the first one was we had a bad machine," he said. "But it was the only helicopter at the time that could travel the distance that we needed to go. And I think the second reason was that we didn't have the right cut of cloth in pilots to fly these machines. We wanted people who would take a great deal of risk, who were not worried about their careers, who were daredevil pilots."

Astronauts Practice To Shoot at Stars

The 14 American astronauts scheduled to fly the next three space shuttle flights are being trained to help film the first feature-length movie shot on location in space.

The crews will have 20,000 feet (about 6,100 meters) of film and a story board outlining each flight's "targets of opportunity."

For flight 41-C in April, for example, the story board lists two prime scenes: the first, retrieval and repair of a satellite, and the deployment of a Long Duration Exposure Facility, the largest object yet launched from the shuttle. On flight 41-E the astronauts will be able to shoot a 100-foot-high solar array experiment and Judith Resnik's experiences as the second American woman in space. Flight 41-G will feature a space walk by Kathy Sullivan, the first female astronaut to walk in space.

Ambulance Delay Brings Lawsuit

Larry Boff, who had trouble getting an ambulance for his dying stepmother, has sued the city of Dallas for \$300,000 in damages. City-recorded tapes of his calls for help show a nurse-dispatcher, Billie Myrick, persisting in asking to speak to Lillian Boff, although Mr. Boff and his roommate told the nurse that the 60-year-old woman was incoherent, having trouble breathing, and could not talk. An ambulance was sent after the men, in a second call, told Miss Myrick the woman had just died. Mrs. Boff was later pronounced dead of heart disease.

The Dallas Fire Department, which operates the ambulance service, initially described the incident as isolated. Later, department officials confirmed that Miss Myrick was criticized for refusing to dispatch an ambulance in a similar case a month earlier.

Many Refugees Stay On West Coast

The West Coast states have at least one thing in common: They are magnets for Southeast Asian refugees. California and Washington are among the top three states in refugee population (Texas is the other), and Oregon is also a popular home for the displaced people.

Many of the immigrants rely on public assistance, and this has angered local taxpayers. In California, officials estimate that more than 100,000 Southeast Asian refugees who speak no English and have no marketable job skills appear to be locked into the state welfare system.



Three FBI agents, in dark outfits, disarm a man pretending to hold a woman hostage.

FBI Showcases Hostage Rescue Unit For Olympics, Political Conventions

By Evan Maxwell and Ronald J. Ostrow
Los Angeles Times Service

QUANTICO, Virginia — The FBI has showcased its capability to rescue hostages with minimum loss of life in a dramatic demonstration intended to frighten terrorists away from the Los Angeles Olympic Games and from the national political conventions this summer.

In one demonstration conducted in complete darkness, members of the agency's 50-person Hostage Rescue Team showed off their "surgical shooting" ability, firing a dozen rounds of ammunition into two target figures placed less than a yard from a team leader, Danney O. Coulson, and from the assistant director of the FBI, Oliver B. Revell.

In another demonstration on the snow-covered fields of the FBI National Academy here, the team used specially formulated explosives to blow holes in walls. It also showed how it can provide emergency medical assistance to hostages, terrorists and team members.

William H. Webster, the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said the team's main goal is to "save as many lives as possible." The team is considered to be a civilian counterpart of the U.S. military's Delta Blue Light Team, the elite unit that organized the unsuccessful attempt to rescue American hostages in Iran in April 1980.

It is also similar to counterterrorism units in other Western countries and has trained with the British Special Air Services and West Germany's GSG-9 team.

Mr. Webster said that the FBI team, which became operational in September, was created because a gap existed between the SWAT teams of states, localities and the FBI, and military units such as the Delta Team. SWAT stands for Special Weapons and Tactics.

Mr. Webster said that elements of the team will be deployed at the Louisiana World Exposition in New Orleans, a six-month event that begins May 12, and at the Democratic National Convention in San Francisco and the Republican National Convention in Dallas this summer.

The entire team is expected to be deployed in Los Angeles for the Olympics, which begin July 28. Experts on terrorism consider the Olympics a prime stage for some sort of terrorist attack. The two-hour demonstration

Friday included the storming of a mock bank occupied by rifle-bearing "terrorists," and the rescue of a prominent "hostage" being held in a labyrinthine building known as a shooting house.

The storming of the bank began when eight rescue team members rappelled into hiding places around the building. Camouflaged snipers, using rifles custom-made for each of them, "killed" two dummies representing terrorists. At the same time, the eight-man unit captured a man who was about to execute a mock hostage.

The team used explosive charges to blow holes in doors without injuring the occupants of adjacent rooms. A simulated firefight with the "terrorists" ensued.

The team's equipment included night-vision goggles, sophisticated H&K 9mm submachine guns made in West Germany, and other gear designed by counterterrorism units in West Germany, France, the Netherlands and Britain.

Mr. Coulson, the team leader, said the team is under orders to use violent tactics only after hostage negotiations and other approaches have been exhausted.

He said that the team's 49 men and one woman are experienced FBI agents who train for their rescue team duties half-time and otherwise are general investigators at

the agency's Washington field office. He himself is an 18-year veteran of the agency.

The woman is one of five staff members on the team and will not be used on a hostage rescue mission because of "physical requirements," Mr. Coulson said.

All team members have been subjected to a rigorous selection and training process that stresses maturity, physical strength, agility and flexibility, he added.

The decision to display the team's capabilities was a difficult one, FBI officials said. They were concerned about disclosing tactics that might aid terrorists and about "triggering some unbalanced individual out there into trying to take us on." But the demonstration was finally approved because both FBI and other law enforcement officials believed the show of force might serve as a deterrent.

Behind the display of sophisticated weaponry and choreographed tactics remained a sensitive political question of coordinating anti-terrorist efforts at the Los Angeles Games. Mr. Revell declined comment when asked about a two-page memorandum that outlines areas of cooperation between the FBI and the Los Angeles Police Department. The contents of the memorandum have not been released.

'Coyotes' Prowl U.S.-Mexican Border When River Is High, They Carry Hundreds Across Illegally

By Richard J. Meislin
New York Times Service

CIUDAD JUAREZ, Mexico — When the weather dries up here, so does business for Aniseto and his friends, a group of men for whom wet means work.

Aniseto, a short, powerful 38-year-old with a mustache and a big smile, makes his money by taking Mexicans piggyback across the Rio Bravo from here to El Paso, Texas.

When the weather is wet and the river is tricky, he and his fellow "coyotes" can make about \$47 in a three-hour workday, exceptional pay by Juarez standards. By comparison, a worker in one of Ciudad Juarez's assembly plants earns \$28 for a 45-hour week.

But this time of year the Rio Bravo, known on the U.S. side of the border as the Rio Grande, divides to the force of a lazy, muddy country creek. Just about anybody with a decent pair of jogging shoes, a good sense of balance and a sharp eye for "la Migra" — the U.S. Border Patrol — can make it from Ciudad Juarez to El Paso without help in about two minutes by skipping across the rocks that jut from the water.

"When the water is up to here," Aniseto explained, pointing to his knees, "and there are holes, that's when you make money."

His face lit up in recognition and he called out to a tall, hefty woman wearing a red sweater, a scarf and running shoes. "Hola, señora! Are you going to cross? A few moments later, Aniseto was in the water with the woman on his back, and within a few minutes both were on U.S. soil.

There is little fear of the Border Patrol. When a patrol van approaches, whistles and shouts can be heard up and down the shoreline and the river traffic halts, as soon as the patrol passes, it begins again. The one van that came by during a recent 90-minute period drove right past two Mexicans clambering up the El Paso riverbank and went on its way.

On days of heavy traffic — El Paso-bound on Mondays and Tuesdays and Ciudad Juarez-bound on Fridays — about 300 Mexicans come to a point on the parched, rocky riverbank to avail themselves of the coyotes' services.

"They pay what they can," said Javier, another coyote. "Some give you 50 pesos" — about 30 cents — "some give you \$10."

Along the airport road into Ciudad Juarez are dozens of signs saying "Yonke," a newly coined word

that is pronounced like the English word "junk." The signs are far more numerous than the billboards calling on the people of Ciudad Juarez to protect the Spanish language and are apparently paid greater attention.

Yonke is big business here. Automobiles and scrap metal of every description are piled high, to be stripped for parts or resold to the metal foundries in Chihuahua.

It was to one of these yonke yards that a Juarez resident not long ago sold a lead canister that turned out to contain pellets of radioactive cobalt-60. The pellets ended up scattered through the scrap, which was sold to a foundry. Radioactive metal products, from structural steel bars to table bases, have been turning up ever since.

"People got pretty nervous when U.S. Army helicopters started flying overhead," said a Ciudad Juarez resident. Things calmed down a bit when it turned out they were only trying to detect the source of the radiation.

The main incentive for the illegal transit across the Rio Bravo, both for the coyotes and the people they serve, is financial.

"I only do this when I don't have work," said Javier, 35, who has held jobs as a construction worker and carpenter. "The people go over like this because they have to put food on the table, and they can make there in a day what they would make here in a week."

"Besides," he added with a grin, "it's faster."

Just how much faster can be grasped only by visiting the offices of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service at the bridge connecting Ciudad Juarez and El Paso. Americans are waved right through. But Mexicans who try to enter the country legally endure a level of bureaucratic delay and rudeness that most U.S. citizens seldom experience. It comes as a shock even to the Mexicans, whose legendary bureaucratic inefficiency is at least tempered somewhat by politeness.

On a recent morning, four lanes of traffic were closed and cars and trucks were backed up for more than an hour behind the El Paso checkpoint. In the offices of the immigration service, the plastic seats were filled with dozens of anxious Mexicans. They were waiting to be reviewed by the handful of officials, passing the time by reading and rereading the signs that say, "Don't lean on the railing — be seated." "No smoking" and "Fill out your form like this."

One Mexican traveler, bearing a permanent U.S. visa in his passport, explained that he had a plane to catch in an hour and was told by an agent that "it won't be long." When the hour slid by and the flight was missed, the agent, reminded of her statement, said coldly, "I never promised you anything."

The problem, the agent explained later, is simple: "There are a lot of them and not enough of us."

In Muscat



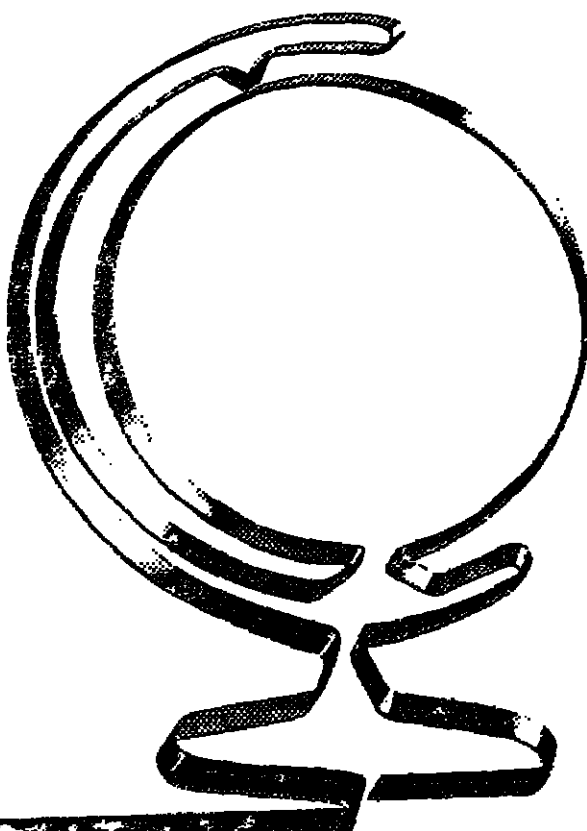
THE ADVANTAGE IS INTER-CONTINENTAL MUSCAT INTER-CONTINENTAL HOTEL

P.O. Box 7398, Jibroi/Muttrah, Telex: 5491
For reservations call your nearest Inter-Continental sales office.

If you're planning to do business in Germany, you should look for a bank that understands a bit more than just German business.

You need an international bank that's at home in Germany. A bank that can not only help you with the complexities of the German market, its laws and regulations, but can also appreciate the implications for your international business. A bank that's large enough to offer you all the financial services you need, yet flexible enough to produce detailed

solutions to specific national problems. We are Germany's second largest bank, with 1,000 domestic branches, and over eighty offices worldwide. After being in international business for more than a century we work for about 100,000 companies. We can offer you a profound knowledge of German business — and a bit more.



Dresdner Bank
Bank with imagination

One of the leading banks in the world.
Dresdner Bank AG
Head Office: Frankfurt/Main, Fed. Rep. of Germany.

Grenadians File 580 Claims for Invasion Damages

The Associated Press
ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada — Grenadians have filed 580 claims seeking about \$100 million in damages for losses caused by the U.S. invasion last year, a government official said Friday.

U.S. authorities have refused to compensate Grenada for damage caused by the actual combat, which lasted only a few days after the Oct. 25 invasion that ousted a radical military junta and more than 700 Cubans. The Americans have said they would pay for noncombat damages.

U.S. authorities have paid about \$40,000 in damage claims, according to Thelma Phillips, Grenada's chief social and community development officer.

She said the damage claims were for property damaged or destroyed during or after the invasion, including such minor damage as broken doors and windows of houses.

The \$100-million figure for claims filed so far is based on insurance company surveys and other sources, she added.

South Korea Rejects North's Plan for Talks

SEOUL — South Korea has again rejected a North Korean proposal for tripartite talks with the United States and renewed a call for direct dialogue between the two Koreas.

Prime Minister Chin Ick Jong on Saturday called the North's proposal "a deception aimed at covering up their terrorism," a reference to the October bomb attack in Rangoon, Burma, in which 17 South Koreans, including four visiting cabinet ministers, were killed.

WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

LE PLUS CÉLÈBRE CABARET DU MONDE
LIDO
20 h Diner dansant
Champagne et Revue
400F
22 h 30 et 0 h 30
Champagne et Revue
275F
No. 11, CHAMP ELYSEES, 850 11 61 11 61
PRIX NETS
SERVICE COMPREIS

ALBUM
"Rock'n Soul"
HALL & OATES
AL OLYMPIA
le 12 MARS 21 h
LOC : FNAC-NEUBOS - CLEMENTINE
OLYMPIA - CHAMPS ELYSEES
RCA

VERT GALANT
IN THE HEART OF OLD PARIS
42 Quai des Orfèvres, Paris 14
326-83-68
Private rooms for business meals.
Parking
Closed Saturdays

"WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT"
Watch for this advertising feature every
MONDAY WEDNESDAY & FRIDAY

González Remains Dissatisfied With Paris View of Boat Attack

United Press International
MADRID — Prime Minister Felipe González of Spain says the French Navy gunfire last week on two Spanish fishing boats had provoked only "a passing storm" in relations. But the Spanish prime minister, Felipe González, says the incident, in which nine fishermen were injured, is still unresolved.

In addition, protests of Wednesday's shooting continued Saturday.

In Madrid, demonstrators shouted hostile slogans in front of the French Embassy, and in the border town of Irún, a French-registered truck was set afire.

In the Breton port of Lorient Saturday, a judge indicted the operators of the two boats on charges related to fishing in an unauthorized area.

Mr. Maury, who is also mayor of Lille, had arrived in Madrid Friday to attend meetings of the World Federation of Sister Cities.

He had lunch with Mr. González on Saturday.

In a statement at the French Embassy on Saturday shortly before leaving Madrid, Mr. Maury said that he and Mr. González had "talked of the deplorable incident."

"We talked to each other frankly," he said. "But above all we talked about the means and procedures that would allow such painful incidents to be avoided in the future."

The incident occurred in a restricted zone more than 100 miles (160 kilometers) off the French coast. Two of the nine fishermen injured in the shooting were seriously hurt. One had his leg amputated.

Mr. Maury said the shooting, which France has defended as in accord with international law, "is a passing storm between Spain and France."

But Mr. González, in a separate news conference, said Mr. Maury saw the incident only through the eyes of the French government.

"Independently of the considerations about possible violations committed by the Spanish fishermen, which do have importance, the Spanish government reiterates once again that it cannot accept the use of force that can endanger people's lives or their physical integrity," Mr. González said.

"It seems to us that the means taken by the French Navy were disproportionate to the possible violations. The Spanish government will follow this matter until it is totally clarified," he added.

Before Mr. Maury arrived at the French Embassy Saturday, 100 demonstrators chanted anti-French slogans outside the building and waved banners that compared the French military with ETA, the Basque separatist group.

On Friday, members of rightist groups threw garbage, rocks and excrement at the building.

In Irún, near the French border, protesters set fire to a truck with French registration plates. The driver was not injured. Fishermen also kept up their protests.

In Lorient, the operators of the Spanish boats were indicted on charges of fishing in a forbidden zone and refusing an order to halt.

Marino Solabarrieta Prieto, 31, captain of the Valle de Atxondo, also was indicted on charges of trying to ram one of the French Navy craft, a charge that could bring him up to 10 years in prison.

Mr. Prieto and Javier Aldazabal Bilbao, 46, commander of the Burgo Mundi, were freed pending trial Thursday in a Lorient court.



Students kept an overnight vigil at the shrine of the Black Madonna of Czestochowa, Poland's most revered icon, to demand the right to display religious symbols in schools.

Thousands of Polish Students Gather To Protest Against Ban on Crucifixes

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

WARSAW — Several thousand young people demanding the right to display crucifixes in schools gathered over the weekend for prayers at Poland's most revered Roman Catholic icon, the Black Madonna of Czestochowa.

The protest Saturday was the fourth in as many days since agriculture students of the Stanislaw Staszic Agricultural College in Mielnow, 40 miles (64 kilometers) southeast of the capital, began a strike and sit-in to protest the removal of crucifixes from their lecture halls.

A Polish bishop called the situation "the war on the cross."

In the capital, meanwhile, the church's chief acting administrator, Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, was to meet with authorities to discuss a government order requiring the removal of crucifixes from school classrooms and hospitals.

Neither the Communist authorities nor the Catholic hierarchy had any comment on the talks.

The dispute will be another problem for the Polish prime minister, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, when he returns in several days from an extended trip to South America.

He already faces an unusual challenge to his authority by parishioners in the industrial Warsaw suburb of Ursus, who have protested his transfer of a priest, the Rev. Mieczyslaw Nowak, to a rural post.

Mr. Nowak has publicly supported the banned trade union, Solidarity. (Hunger strikers resumed on Sunday a fast in favor of Mr. Nowak, United Press International reported. Parishioners in Ursus accused Cardinal Glemp of yielding to government pressure when he transferred Mr. Nowak.)

On Wednesday, officials of the agricultural college, which is near Garwolin, ordered the indefinite closing of the school, where the students, backed by their parents, local priests and the region's bishop, had been protesting the ban on crucifixes.

About 500 students from the Garwolin region arrived in Czestochowa in the middle of the night and were admitted by monks into the Jasna Gora Monastery, where the icon of the Black Madonna, believed to have miraculous powers to protect the nation, is kept.

A monastery spokesman said that about 25 groups of young pilgrims from around the country arrived during the day, swelling the crowd for Mass in the Chapel of the Black Madonna to about 3,000.

Gasoline Rations Cut
A 20-percent cutback in gasoline rations will go into effect April 1, limiting most motorists to 36 liters (9.36 gallons) of fuel a month, the Polish Press Agency said Saturday, according to United Press International. The authorities blame a 700 percent rise in the number of private automobiles since 1970 for shortages, but fuel supplies from the Soviet Union have declined by one-third since 1975.

Canada Rejects Ban on Seal Hunt
The Associated Press
OTTAWA — The Canadian government has rejected a proposal from the Canadian Sealers' Association that there be a formal government ban on killing seal pups, which have not been hunted since 1982.

The sealers asked Thursday for a government moratorium on the hunt for the pups of harp and hooded seals, hoping publicity would get across the point that sealers no longer are clubbing 180,000 pups to death each year.

Fisheries Minister Pierre DeBane said Friday that a moratorium was not needed because the fishermen have already stopped killing pups and it would mean giving in to people who are trying to mount international boycotts of Canadian fish products because of the seal hunt.

2 Czechoslovaks Flee To Austria in Biplane
The Associated Press
VIENNA — Two Czechoslovak citizens have escaped across the Austrian border aboard a Soviet-built Antonov biplane. They flew below radar detection levels and landed at Vienna's main airport, the Interior Ministry announced Sunday.

Police and ministry officials refused to provide further details on either the two refugees or their escape on Saturday. They have asked for political asylum and will be sent to the Traiskirchen refugee camp south of here.

Mandela Rejects Offer By South Africa to Leave Jail to Live in Homeland

By Allister Sparks
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned black leader, has rejected an offer to release him into the "homeland" of Transkei and has said he will "not accept any offer of release by the South African government," his lawyer says.

The terms of the rejection mean that Mr. Mandela will refuse anything less than an unconditional release, the lawyer, Ismail Ayob, said Saturday.

This virtually rules out the possibility that South Africa will free the 65-year-old leader of the pro-black African National Congress.

Mr. Mandela has served 21 years of a life sentence for plotting the overthrow of white minority rule.

Mr. Ayob said Mr. Mandela rejects the government's policy of apportioning small blocks of territory as nominally independent homelands for the country's black majority.

Mr. Mandela would not stay in a homeland under any circumstances, Mr. Ayob said, and if the government were to seek a formula for his release by banishing him to a homeland like Transkei he would defy the order and leave.

"He would return to Johannesburg immediately," Mr. Ayob said.

This point was made in response to speculation that the government might use such a formula if Mr. Mandela rejected its offer.

The government is believed to want to release him to boost the image of reform that it is trying to project to the rest of the world.

Observers agree, however, that an unconditional release is too much for officials to contemplate.

Mr. Ayob added that Mr. Mandela had reaffirmed his allegiance to the African National Congress and his belief in the Freedom Charter, a declaration of human rights



Nelson Mandela

issued by a multiracial "Congress of the People" that the black nationalist group organized in 1961. The ANC was outlawed in 1960.

The offer to release Mr. Mandela followed a request to the government by Transkei's president, Kaiser D. Matanzima.

The request also applied to two other prominent congress members, Walter Sisulu and Govan Mbeki, who are imprisoned with Mr. Mandela.

According to friends of the Mandela family, South Africa's ceremonial president, Marais Viljoen, replied by saying the release could be arranged provided the men agreed to remain in Transkei.

Mr. Matanzima then asked Mr. Mandela's wife, Winnie, who lives under a restriction order in the remote village of Brandfontein in Orange Free State province, to convey the offer to her husband in Cape Town's Pollsmoor prison.

Mrs. Mandela did so on Friday. She reported the response to the family's lawyer afterward.

South Africa Says It's Set To Confer With SWAPO

Reuters

CAPE TOWN — South Africa said Sunday that it is willing to take part in a peace conference on South-West Africa attended by the South-West African People's Organization, with which it has been fighting for 17 years.

Foreign Minister R.F. Botha, in a statement, named the following groups as parties to such talks: the governments of South Africa and Angola; SWAPO; the Multi-Party Conference, a political grouping in South-West Africa that does not include SWAPO; and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), a guerrilla movement fighting the Angolan government.

Mr. Botha said South Africa was "willing to take part in the conference without any condition, except the realization of peace."

"The time has come for the leaders of southern Africa to resolve their differences themselves," he said.

SWAPO and South African representatives last met at a conference in Geneva, at UN-sponsored talks aimed at securing a cease-fire in South-West Africa, which is also known as Namibia. Those talks ended in failure in January 1981.

SWAPO guerrillas have been fighting for the past 17 years for independence in Namibia, which South Africa administers in defiance of United Nations resolutions calling for the territory's independence.

Continued efforts to bring about a UN-sponsored independence settlement for Namibia have foundered.

Bombing in South Africa
United Press International
JOHANNESBURG — A bombing at a gas depot Sunday set fire to tanks and thousands of gallons of fuel, police said. The outlawed African National Congress was suspected in the attack, which occurred in Ermelo, 120 miles (190 kilometers) east of Johannesburg. No injuries were reported.

dered over South Africa's insistence that an estimated 25,000 Cuban troops leave Angola.

Angola says the Cubans needed to defend the country against the UNITA guerrillas, which have South African backing.

Mr. Botha's offer followed recent signs that South Africa is taking a more conciliatory attitude toward its black neighbors.

Last month it agreed to a cease-fire with Angola to coincide with withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola. The troops are believed to have occupied the region since December 1981, although South Africa denies this.

Mr. Botha said South Africa was "willing to take part in the conference without any condition, except the realization of peace."

"The time has come for the leaders of southern Africa to resolve their differences themselves," he said.

SWAPO and South African representatives last met at a conference in Geneva, at UN-sponsored talks aimed at securing a cease-fire in South-West Africa, which is also known as Namibia. Those talks ended in failure in January 1981.

SWAPO guerrillas have been fighting for the past 17 years for independence in Namibia, which South Africa administers in defiance of United Nations resolutions calling for the territory's independence.

Continued efforts to bring about a UN-sponsored independence settlement for Namibia have foundered.

Bombing in South Africa
United Press International
JOHANNESBURG — A bombing at a gas depot Sunday set fire to tanks and thousands of gallons of fuel, police said. The outlawed African National Congress was suspected in the attack, which occurred in Ermelo, 120 miles (190 kilometers) east of Johannesburg. No injuries were reported.

Chinese Save 8 Giant Pandas
The Associated Press
BEIJING — Eight giant pandas have been saved from starvation in a government-sponsored effort to protect them during a bamboo famine in central China, according to an official report.

Dong Zhiyong, vice minister of forestry, said Friday, "We must not be too optimistic about the future of the giant panda, but neither must we lose heart," according to a report by Xinhua.

He was quoted as saying that nine pandas had been found dead from old age or disease but that rescue workers had taken eight to special reserves in Sichuan province since last September.

An estimated 1,000 giant pandas survive in remote bamboo forests in China, and about 300 to 400 are threatened by this winter's shortage of bamboo, their staple diet, according to the government. The bamboo plants are entering a rare flowering cycle, after which they die.

Keep Abreast of Japan With the ASAHI EVENING NEWS

The Asahi Evening News, an afternoon newspaper, is the English-language sister paper of the Asahi Shimbun, Japan's foremost newspaper. The Asahi Evening News, in addition to its own news coverage, prints the exclusive news, editorials, features, analyses and commentaries of the Asahi Shimbun which has an extensive worldwide network of correspondents. The rich variety of features and news stories in the Asahi Evening News has consistently won widespread acclaim. It is held in high esteem by a broad range of Japanese as well as non-Japanese readership.

ASAHI EVENING NEWS

Tokyo, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104, Japan Tel. 03-543-3321 Telex: 2522306 AENews J

Overseas Representatives for Asahi Shimbun and Asahi Evening News:

Asahi Shimbun New York Business Bureau c/o Powers International, Inc. 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A. Tel.: (212) 867-9582 • For U.S.A. Powers International, Inc. 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A. Tel.: (212) 867-9580 • For Canada National Advertising Representatives Ltd. Suite 414 Beatty Place, 788 Beatty Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6B 1A2 Tel.: (604) 688-6819 • For Brasil Interpress-Midia Internacional, Ataulfo de Paiva, 135/9, 816, Rio de Janeiro-RJ, Brasil Tel.: 239-6245 • For Mexico Representaciones Publicitarias Selectas, S.A., Avenida Juárez 56, 703 at 705, Mexico 1, D.F., Mexico, Tel.: 521-2237, 6786 • For United Kingdom and Ireland Joshua B. Powers, Ltd. 46 Keyes House, Dolphin Square, London SW1V3NA, England Tel.: (01) 834-8023 • For Germany Atlas Verlag & Werbung GmbH, Postfach 20 01 01 Sonnenstrasse 29, 8000 München 2, West Germany Tel.: (089) 5177-1 Telex: 523662 Atlas D. • For Italy S.P.I. Società per la Pubblicità in Italia S.p.A. Via Manzoni 37, I-20121 Milan, Italy Tel.: Milano 6313, Telex: 321235 • For Greece Publicitas Athens, 1, rue Bakou, P.O. Box Psykhiko, Athens, Greece Tel.: (01) 692-9607/8 Telex: 21 5381 GR • For Australia ParPlan, 157 Walker Street, North Sydney, N.S.W. 2060, Australia Tel.: 922-2677 • For New Zealand McKay Media Representatives, P.O. Box 45023, Te Atatu North, Auckland 8, New Zealand Tel.: 83 46789

Asahi Shimbun

THE FOREMOST NEWSPAPER IN JAPAN

JAPAN QUARTERLY

JAPAN QUARTERLY, published by the Asahi Shimbun, is the oldest, best-known English journal on Japan, featuring articles on the nation's politics, economics and society by Japanese specialists, along with regular features like Contemporary Artists in Japan, People in the Spotlight, a bibliography and chronology. Authoritative, wide-ranging and always readable, JAPAN QUARTERLY is your key to understanding Japan.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE POSITIONS

Published every Monday, this is a compilation of senior positions published in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE and other selected publications. Comments concerning this feature can be addressed to Max Ferrero in Paris.

POSITION	SALARY	EMPLOYER	LOCAT.	QUALIFICATIONS	CONTACT	Source
NATIONAL SALES MANAGER	High	Computer Software Products	Europe	Proven high-performance sales record; sales and marketing experience; computer; exp. Eng.	Tony Riley, Hammett Consulting Group Ltd., 35 Piccadilly, London W1V 9PL	INT. 1-3-84
INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT	In excess of \$20,000	Restaurants	Restaurants	Proven record in sales, & project mgmt.; 20 yrs. exp. 30% exp. Eng. +	The Recruitment Executive, 85 Fleet St., London EC4P 4AL	INT. 1-3-84
INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE		The State of Wisconsin	Frankfurt	Executive-level exp. in Eng., exp. with plant location, plant managers, cross licensing & resource investment, Eng.	David Stratton, 123 West Washington Ave., P.O. Box 7870, Madison, Wisconsin 53701	INT. 1-3-84
UN CHIEF DE ZONE Indo-U.S.A.		Laboratoires Reims	Lyon	High. assignment exp.; mgt. 2 yrs exp. services export; Fr., Eng. + Alm. on Exp.; 20+ 50% voyages.	Brighton Dupont, Laboratoires Reims, 20 Rue de la Libération, 69118 Saint-Fey-Lyon, France	1-3-84
CHIEF EXECUTIVE	Up to \$20,000	Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Imaging	Scotland	Senior General mgmt. exp. in similar enterprise; scientific mgmt.	M.E. Macdonald, Exp-MSL, 40/42 Cannon St., London EC4A 3DF	INT. 1-3-84
TEAM LEADER		Chess	Geneva	Swiss exp. or permit; mgt. 5 yrs. exp.; profile of dynamic private banker; fluent in 3 out of Eng., Fr., Span., Ital. & Greek.	Roger Buis, Chess Manhattan Bank, 63 Rue de la Harpe, 1204 Geneva, Tel.: 022/35 3555	INT. 1-3-84
MARKETING OFFICER		Chess	Geneva	Swiss exp. or permit; mgt. 5 yrs. exp.; profile of dynamic private banker; fluent in 3 out of Eng., Fr., Span., Ital. & Greek.	Roger Buis, Chess Manhattan Bank, 63 Rue de la Harpe, 1204 Geneva, Tel.: 022/35 3555	INT. 1-3-84
Important Position in Southeast Asia		Large French Pharmaceutical Group	Philippines	Extensive exp. in pharmaceutical business in Southeast Asia; annual 40% inv. & tech. mgmt.	Ref. No. 518-115652, Publications, CH-1211 Geneva	INT. 1-3-84

مركز الأخبار

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No to Iraq's Poison Gas

There is an irreducible element of arbitrariness in any international decision to approve one form of warfare and not another. Yet there is an irreducible element of civilization in the effort to limit some of the means employed to wage war. There lies the moral source of the 1925 Geneva Convention, an international treaty that puts poison gas in a special category of horror and commits its signatories—now just about everybody—to avoid its use. Through the decades, while many other weapons practices have become common, this particular ban has worked startlingly well.

Such is the larger context in which Iraq now charges that Iraq has used prohibited chemicals. Some 400 Iranian soldiers are said to have died, among 1,000 exposed. Chemicals are something of a poor man's terror weapon: Iraq reportedly makes its own. Western sources have evaluated the evidence, and the United States has now publicly condemned Iraq.

No other American response would be consistent with the long-range interest of the United States in outlawing this repellent form of warfare. The Reagan administration is also aware that it would lose credibility for its chemical- and biological-warfare charges against the Soviet Union if it were to look the

other way in the case of Iraq. Washington's "strong condemnation" of Iraq draws extra force from the fact that it has been quietly tilting toward Baghdad in the Gulf war. With that tilt comes a certain responsibility for overseeing the way Iraq conducts its policy.

The Iraqis have variously denied and danced around the poison gas charges, but the basic context seems clear. As an Iraqi commander put it, "We never welcome an enemy with flowers." Iran is pressing, on Iraqi soil, a counter-invasion that could yet bring the Baghdad government down. In its desperation the Iraqi regime is being drawn to use the means of salvation at hand.

It is, of course, precisely in anticipation of these moments of extreme duress that efforts have been made over the years to keep the sorts of weapons with a high horror and escalation potential—poison gas, nuclear arms—out of as many hands as possible. Who doubts that Iraq might now be contemplating use of a nuclear bomb against Iran if the Israelis, for their own reasons, had not knocked out the Iraqi reactor? Far better to keep the political and moral barriers against use of chemical weapons raised as high as they can be.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Democrats for Reagan

That noise people are hearing in Massachusetts, Florida, Alabama and Georgia is the hissing out of Fritz Mondale's tires. His machine rolled smoothly through the preliminaries, but then came the shocking blowout in New England. And now, as the campaign moves on to Super Tuesday, there is that hiss.

Meanwhile, Gary Hart's campaign is accelerating with amazing speed. The Democratic chairman in Massachusetts says, "It's the most incredible shift in public opinion I've ever seen." Even Mr. Mondale's campaign chief concedes that there is a "tremendous momentum" building for the senator from Colorado. Whatever the outcome on Tuesday, the tide has turned with dramatic speed, leaving America awash in explanations. That hiss must mean something. How could Mr. Mondale lose such a commanding lead so fast?

Because, some say, as a vote-getter Fritz Mondale must be a dud; because, some say, he made big mistakes; because, others say, Mr. Hart is a genius, in touch with his times; because the revised nominating system is flawed. There may be something in these explanations. But underlying all of them there is a stronger, simpler one: Ronald Reagan.

The argument that it is all Mr. Mondale's fault goes something like this: His support was broad but never more than an inch deep. People don't dislike him but he excites no enthusiasm. In an era when television seeks out grand operative themes, the best the Mondale campaign could come up with was "The Front-Runner." Mr. Hart, meanwhile, has been starting in that quadrennial favorite, "The Underdog," for which he helped write the original script in 1972.

Even taken together such criticisms do not suffice, for they overlook Mr. Mondale's political virtues. He did, after all, win in Iowa, and in a breeze. He was known, as a senator and as vice president, for intelligence, humor and

great skill at conciliation. He championed signal causes like school desegregation, day care, arms control and Middle East peace.

Mr. Hart has his own virtues. He is a fresh personality, unknown and unscarred, still able to outpace Mr. Reagan in a trial heat. And he is a brilliant political tactician. "To understand this election," he has said, "you have to get out of the linear, left-right spectrum. This is not a left-right race. This is a future-past race."

Is it? The Democratic voters of early 1984 may represent a new generation but they do not necessarily represent all voters, nor even all Democrats. Mr. Hart is a hit with the young, urban professionals his sides call Yuppies. But consider another category of Democrats, more traditional in outlook. Many of them voted for Ronald Reagan in 1980. Feeling the recession, they turned against him in the 1982 election. But, with recovery, the president evidently has recovered their support. There are a lot of them, more than Yuppies. How many? As a guide, consider the views of union members. Last June a New York Times-CBS News Poll found that 38 percent of them gave the president a favorable rating. Now that figure has climbed to about 50 percent.

Voters content with the man in the White House are unlikely to exert themselves to vote for Mr. Mondale—or to vote in the primaries at all. That may be why Democratic turnouts so far have been much lower than in 1980—down 15 percent in Iowa, down 8 percent in New Hampshire and down 53 percent in Maine, rising only in Vermont.

All the analysis of how Democrats are voting thus ignores something powerful, something that, more than anything, may explain the Mondale mystery. A lot of Democrats who are not showing up at the polls are nonetheless voting, passively—for the president.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Poison Gas and Superpowers

It is plain beyond any reasonable doubt that Iraq has been using poison gas in its increasingly bloody war with Iran. Iraq has made little attempt to deny the charges, and the pictures of Iranian soldiers burned and dying in Western hospitals tell their own story.

The war is a contest of utter pointlessness, fought for no important principle between two regimes which care little for human rights or the laws of war. Yet it is still shocking that Iraq should have resorted to a weapon which has had no widespread use since Japan employed it against China, and whose use in the First World War inspired a revulsion which led to the Geneva Convention in 1925.

In recent months there have been some encouraging signs that the Soviet Union and the West are moving closer to an agreement to destroy all stocks of chemical weapons and the plants needed to produce them. It comes none too soon, for since the election of President Reagan the United States has moved toward a new threshold in chemical weapons, the so-called binary weapons. This evidence of a new interest by one of the two superpowers in chemical weapons was bound to affect other countries. If the horrors of the Gulf war achieve no more, they ought to concentrate negotiators' minds and persuade both major powers to show that their words about a new relationship can be turned into action.

—The Observer (London).

Chemical weapons, like nuclear and biological weapons, belong to a special category of warfare that must remain anathema to all human sensibilities and must never be used. But it is not enough to get governments to agree on the criminality of these kinds of weapons. Businesses that make and supply chemical weapons in defiance of international accords against their use deserve a special condemnation and censure for merchandising horror. And harsh sanctions must be their price for dealing in this kind of devilment.

—The Jakarta Post.

More Greek-Turkish Tension

Diverting Ankara with rude phrases and reductions in arms will not facilitate the kind of atmosphere most likely to incubate a Cyprus settlement. And, above all, it wastes an opportunity to get on with the urgent business of strengthening the Turkish military.

The provocations Thursday between the Turkish and Greek navies in the northern Aegean show the fragility of the relationship of these two important NATO members. It is a subject that calls for statesmanship from Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu and the leader of Turkey's fledgling democratic government, Turgut Ozal—governments that have too long let emotions control where courage could have eased tensions.

—The Los Angeles Times.

Let's Slow Down and Consider the Future

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The only fun in this presidential election so far is that nobody knows what is going on. It's a guessing game.

The pollsters, the pundits and the politicians were so wrong about the collapse of Fritz Mondale that it is a little hard to bet that they are right about the rise of Gary Hart. This is a goofy way to pick a leader of the defense of a nation and of civilization, but at least it delays a decision and gives the people something to think about between now and the World Series.

What are the American people saying in these primary elections and state caucuses? West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl asked that question the other day. Canada's Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and Mexico's President Miguel de la Madrid also want a logical answer.

But there are no logical answers. The guess here is that the American people are saying all sorts of puzzling and contradictory things, and maybe poking fun at the politicians.

If they are responding to Mr. Hart's appeal to New Ideas, that is bad news for Mr. Reagan and the Republicans. At the same time they are responding to Mr. Reagan's nostalgic appeal to Old Ideas, which is bad news for the Democrats. Mainly, however, I think the voters are saying that they can't figure these guys out now, so let's wait until we hear from the South and the big states, from New York and Pennsylvania to Ohio, Illinois and California. Let's take it easy. This may not be a bad idea.

Rural New England has come out for Gary Hart. The voters there know next to nothing about him except that he looks a little like a

young craggy Lincoln and sounds vaguely like Jack Kennedy. High-tech Massachusetts may do the same, but Michigan, Ohio and Illinois, with their high old industrial smokestacks and high unemployment, may have a different idea.

We also have to hear from the rest of this vast and vigorous continent. Yet to be heard from are the South, with its rivers and memories and its ties to the traditional Democratic establishment, and the blacks and Hispanics moving north and registering and voting in the big industrial cities. So we must wait and be careful.

A good argument could be made that we are too fast in this country, that the impulse "to do something" is not always wise. Maybe the failure of Mr. Reagan's foreign policy was that he was too sudden: that he was too quick to speak, condemn and act militarily in Lebanon and Central America, with strong passion and weak reason and little knowledge of the tragic economic and religious backgrounds of the battlefields.

The Democratic presidential candidates have not been very good at analyzing this problem. Mr. Hart has come along fairly well because he is talking about the life of the young and the end of the century, but meanwhile he is fussing with Mr. Mondale for selfish reasons and trying to prove that Fritz is an old-fashioned man like Reagan.

It is both sad and funny, because Mr. Mondale probably has more new ideas than Mr. Hart, and more power to put them over, and the irony of it is that after they cut each other up in the prima-

ries they may very well have to run with one another against Mr. Reagan in November.

All this confusion obviously delights Mr. Reagan when he is on his way to Camp David or the ranch. He is the only guy in this presidential race with a sense of humor. He turns all his defects to advantage, and even laughs at his old age.

The other day, addressing a convention of old geezers, he told them he had been around for quite a while himself—now the oldest president in the history of the republic—but he insisted that he was still so active that he proposed this year "to campaign in all 13 states."

This is Mr. Reagan's gift, but not necessarily the nation's. The question is not about the nostalgic past but about the future, and he may laugh about it but it's not very funny.

At the end of the last world war, Winston Churchill, who saved his country, was rejected and defeated by his people, although they loved him, because they thought he was not the man to deal with the reconciliations of the future.

This is the present question, or so it seems, about the future leadership of America.

It is not that Mr. Reagan was wrong in the past: He compelled an appraisal of the welfare state, the New Deal, and forced the Democrats to question their assumptions. His tragedy may be that he didn't know when to quit when he was ahead. For in a convulsive world, demanding flexibility and change, he is a man of the future? This is the question of this election, and the Democrats, fighting among themselves, seem to be missing the point.

The New York Times.

A Runner Weighted By the Past

By William Schneider

WASHINGTON — A month ago, two-thirds of Americans had no opinion of Gary Hart. Most had never heard of him. Now, according to a Gallup Poll, Mr. Hart leads Ronald Reagan in a trial heat for the presidential election.

There is a good chance that Mr. Hart will sweep the field on Tuesday, when 511 delegates will be selected. If March 13 produces a clean sweep for Mr. Hart, or something close to it, the contest for the nomination will effectively be over.

By Tuesday, millions of Democrats must decide whether Gary Hart is a real Democrat and whether he has a better chance than Walter Mondale of beating Mr. Reagan in November. In my opinion, the answer to both questions is yes.

Mr. Mondale has called the contest between himself and Mr. Hart "a fight for the soul of the Democratic Party." To figure out what they are fighting about, you have to go back 16 years, to 1968, when the civil war in the party began.

That was when the party split between the regulars, who controlled the convention and nominated Hubert Humphrey, and the New Politics liberals, who protested Mr. Humphrey's nomination on the streets of Chicago. It was literally the outsiders vs. the insiders. Mr. Mondale was a Humphrey supporter. Mr. Hart worked for Robert Kennedy and sympathized with the protesters. The issue that tore the party apart was the Vietnam War.

The fight raged on into 1972, when the outsiders, strongly motivated for revenge, became the insiders, seized control of the convention and nominated George McGovern. Mr. Hart was Mr. McGovern's campaign manager. Mr. Mondale remained loyal to Mr. Humphrey. Once the Vietnam War ended, the Democrats' most urgent need was to reconcile the two factions:

The regulars would admit their error in Vietnam and shift to a less interventionist foreign policy, and the liberals would accept the populist economic values of the regulars.

The man who embodied this consensus was Edward Kennedy, but he chose not to run in 1976. Instead the liberals put up Representative Morris Udall of Arizona and the regulars ran Senator Henry Jackson of Washington. Jimmy Carter, who was neither a liberal nor a regular, managed to defeat both of them.

In 1980 the anti-Carter coalition of liberals and regulars materialized once again, this time led by Mr. Kennedy himself—who lost the nomination not because of what he represented but because of his personal liabilities. Polls of the 1980 Democratic National Convention revealed that the delegates were closer to Mr. Kennedy than to Mr. Carter on the issues. In the disastrous November 1980 vote, Mr. Carter's liberal support was drained away by John Anderson, while many party regulars stayed home—or voted for Ronald Reagan.

In 1984 Mr. Kennedy again chose not to run. Mr. Mondale acted quickly to build a formidable organization, and to seek up endorsements from regulars (organized labor, elected officials) and liberals (feminists, blacks, Americans for the Democratic Action), who were now united in opposition to Mr. Reagan. Mr. Mondale is a party regular, a Humphrey protégé, who moved to the left during the 1970s and became accepted by the New Politics

establishment. At about the same time that he was moving left, Mr. Hart was moving right.

Ever since his election to the Senate in 1974 Mr. Hart has taken pains to distance himself from the more exotic extremes of New Politics liberalism. Thus he has become a specialist in defense policy, advocating a leaner but more efficient military budget. By sheer force of will he developed the image of a pragmatic, non-ideological—indeed, anti-ideological—politician, thereby making himself acceptable to regular Democrats.

The point is that both candidates embody the liberal-regular consensus in the Democratic Party.

Mr. Mondale has sought to bring liberals into the party by showing them how the Democrats have traditionally done things. Women's groups, civil rights groups, environmentalists and anti-nuclear groups were just so many special interests that the party could accommodate in time-honored fashion.

Mr. Hart approached the building of consensus from the opposite direction. The concerns of party regulars about economic growth and military security could be accommodated through issue politics, rather than interest politics.

Mr. Mondale offers the old politics of bargaining and compromise. Mr. Hart offers the new politics of rationality and "new ideas."

The Reagan administration has indicated that it would just as soon run against Mr. Hart as Mr. Mondale. Vice President George Bush

told a conservative group he could see little to choose between "Carter's vice president and McGovern's campaign manager." But the polls that show Mr. Hart leading Mr. Reagan also show Mr. Mondale falling farther and farther behind.

Mr. Mondale is clearly damaged goods. His collapse in the early primaries, one of the more spectacular failures in American political history, has severely if not irreparably diminished his political standing.

Mr. Hart has managed to repudiate much of his past. That deprives Mr. Reagan of the opportunity of doing what he intended to do this year: run against Jimmy Carter and try to repeat his 1980 triumph.

Would Americans vote for a candidate they don't know very much about? The evidence suggests that if the voters are sufficiently dissatisfied with the way things are going they will take a gamble.

Normally, in presidential elections, the incumbent is the issue. A smart incumbent tries to make his opponent the issue, as Lyndon Johnson did in 1964 and as Richard Nixon did in 1972. It will be difficult for Mr. Reagan to make Mr. Hart the issue in 1984.

That is not to say that Mr. Hart will win. It is to say that the 1984 election will be what it is supposed to be—a referendum on Ronald Reagan, with the Democrats in a good position to absorb anti-Reagan votes from all sources, the young and disillusioned as well as the poor and disadvantaged.

Los Angeles Times.

Marxist or Not, the Nicaraguans Can Be Lived With

By Frank Church

The writer was a Democratic senator from Idaho from 1956 to 1980 and chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in 1979-80. This is the second of two articles.

WASHINGTON — If any lessons were learned from the U.S. ordeal in Southeast Asia, they have yet to show up in the Western Hemisphere, where the U.S. objective is not simply to contain but to eradicate communism, regardless of the circumstances in each case.

In pursuit of this goal Washington did take heed of one restraint. The legacy of resentment against the United States still harbored by its Latin neighbors, stemming from the days of "big brother" diplomacy, made it advisable, wherever feasible, to substitute "cloak-and-dagger" methods—covert instead of overt means.

Hence the U.S.-sponsored coup to oust a democratically elected government in Guatemala in 1954. The overthrown president, Jacobo Arbenz, was, by U.S. standards, a New Deal liberal. But the cold warriors of that era regarded him as a red threat. Said the U.S. ambassador to Guatemala on his special mission: "If Arbenz is not a communist, he'll do us the real thing some day."

In Cuba the United States spared no effort to get rid of Fidel Castro. It financed and armed an exile expeditionary force in an attempted repeat of the Guatemalan coup, only to see it routed at the Bay of Pigs.

Even where the left gained power in fair elections, Washington has been unwilling to accept the results. Hence the Nixon administration's secret intervention in Chile aimed at preventing the election of and then at ousting President Salvador Allende.

Despite these and other U.S. efforts, another Marxist regime did arise in the hemisphere. True to form, Washington has financed, armed and promoted an exile army whose objective is the overthrow of the Marxist government in Nicaragua.

After spending billions of dollars and emptying the CIA's bag of tricks, what does Washington have to show? In El Salvador an insurrection gains momentum against a U.S.-trained and -equipped army, despite a U.S.-sponsored agrarian reform program and U.S. hopes for the election of a reformist government. The army fights indifferently, agrarian reform is stymied and the Salvadoran middle class and traditional landed interests

remain determined to elect extreme rightists to the important legislative and executive positions.

In other words, the beneficiaries of the existing order refuse to yield their privileges to please the United States. By contrast, unwillingness to Mr. Castro Washington has been relatively moderate. If the United States cannot come to terms with Nicaragua, it is probably fated to oppose all revolutions in the hemisphere.

Whoever gains power in Central America must govern, and governing means solving mundane problems—the balance between imports and exports, mobilization of capital, access to technology and know-how. The United States, Western Europe and the nearby regional powers—Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela—are the primary markets and the primary sources of petroleum, capital and technology. The social democratic movements in Western Europe are important sources of political sustenance for revolutionary movements in Central America.

If Washington had the wit to work with friends and allies rather than against them, the potential abuses and exuberance of revolution in Central America could be contained within acceptable boundaries.

There is no reason to transform a revolution in any of the countries of Central America, regardless of its initial source of external support, into a security crisis for the United States. The objective of U.S. policy should be to create the conditions in which the logic of geographic proximity, access to U.S. capital and technology

and cultural opportunity can begin to exert their inextinguishable long-term pull.

Russia is distant, despotic and economically primitive. It cannot compete with the West in terms of the tools of modernization and the concept of freedom. But if one insists on painting the Cubans and Nicaraguans of this world—and there will be others—into a corner, the Russians are saved from their own disabilities.

If, on the other hand, the United States abandoned its failed policy and adopted the alternative I suggest, pessimism might soon give way to optimism. After a while, democracy might begin to take root again.

The wicked little oligarchies, no longer assured of U.S. protection against the grievances of their own people, might even be forced to make the essential concessions.

The United States and Cuba might be trading again, joining in several regional pacts to advance the interests of both. And Marxist governments, far from taking over the hemisphere, would be lagging behind while successful free-enterprise countries set the standard and the pattern for the future. The United States would marvel at the progress in its own neighborhood, measured from the day it stopped trying to repress the irrepressible and exchanged its unreasonable fear of communism for a rekindled faith in freedom.

The Washington Post.

More Than Was Seen At the Time

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — The United States was in the thick of the Falklands war in 1982, possibly making the difference between victory and defeat for the British, and Americans never knew it.

No U.S. forces were involved. But, according to a detailed account in The Economist, substantially confirmed by Pentagon officials, America secretly supplied the British with high-tech missiles that played a decisive role in the air warfare. It diverted huge stocks of aviation fuel to meet a potentially disabling British shortfall, filled crucial British needs for military spare parts and ammunition and otherwise shored up Britain's supply lines on a scale beyond any outsider's imagining at the time.

So committed was the Pentagon to British success that, in the event of the loss of one of the two British amphibious assault ships available for the mission, the U.S.S. Guam had been offered as a replacement.

"The British operation to recapture the Falklands in 1982," The Economist concluded, "could not have been mounted, let alone won, without American help."

America's sympathy was solidly with the British, for all their diplomatic fumbling before the Argentines struck, and against Argentina's bandaged military junta. Besides, there was no cost to U.S. taxpayers; the British paid for the armaments and other supplies to the tune of \$60 million, not counting the 12.5 million gallons of aviation fuel.

But there are important questions of principle here—such as knowing what one's government is up to at any given time, not to mention being able to take it at its word. In those respects, the belated revelations of the extraordinary U.S. role fit a pattern of performance recognizable in Lebanon and in Central America, where the intentions of the Reagan administration have from time to time been misrepresented or concealed.

In the Falklands war, by comparison, the U.S. role until now seemed to be reasonably up front. For a spell, Secretary of State Alexander Haig shuttled frantically between London and Buenos Aires in an honest broker's effort to mediate a settlement. His mediation fell through while the British fleet was in mid-ocean. It was then that Ronald Reagan indicated a sentimental, "special relationship" tilt toward an old ally and against an aggressive dictatorship (since displaced) with which the Reagan administration had been ardently seeking a closer working relationship.

From that point forward it was known that the United States was discreetly lending the British a hand with material support and with some of its own intelligence gleanings. What was not known was that it had secretly begun a crash program of military aid well before the British armada set sail and even as Mr. Haig was playing the evenhanded go-between and Jeane Kirkpatrick was loudly professing U.S. "neutrality."

Still less was it known that this was largely the work of Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, who had no effect Mr. Weinberger's own foreign policy. The Economist contends, although the policy was apparently cleared in rough outline with President Reagan, Pentagon officials now say it was administration policy.

There is reason to believe it acquired much of its momentum in direct dealings between the British and the U.S. Navy. Key elements in the U.S. policymaking apparatus were unaware of "many" details, now so widely known by the Pentagon.

Example: The United States "repositioned a spy satellite, using scarce fuel and thus shortening the satellite's life in space," in order to provide better surveillance of Argentine military movements for the British. This (said the U.S. intelligence "probably made the difference between winning and losing") by forwarding the British of Argentine attacks on the Royal Navy.

Mr. Weinberger was moved apparently by concern that a British defeat would damage the "deterrent" value of NATO forces in the North Atlantic. But this concern collided with the Reagan doctrine as laid down by Ambassador Kirkpatrick—the one that draws the big distinction between totalitarian (communist) and authoritarian (and favors U.S. support of the latter in the interests of containing the former).

Unable to resolve this conflict of interest, Washington simply concealed the extent of the U.S. hand in support of the British for fear of alienating not just Argentines but other friendly Latin Americans.

Britain's military victory, said The Economist, "showed how easily America's allies can involve it in conflicts not of its own choosing." A good point, powerfully reinforced by the example of Israel in Lebanon.

But the role of the United States in the Falklands affair, as it has now been revealed, shows something else: How easily the U.S. government can involve itself in conflicts not of its own choosing.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

In Support of Gary Hart

In response to the March 5 news analysis devoted to Senator Gary Hart's candidacy ("New Hampshire: Mondale Is No Longer the Inevitable Choice"), I suggest that a little more attention be given to what you vaguely call Mr. Hart's policies of "military reform" and a little less to a sensationalist yet meaningless reconstruction of his lost birth certificate. In this world plagued by crisis, the newspapers must serve to help the American voter examine and weigh the positions of each candidate across the spectrum of today's issues.

Coincidentally, one of the most

visible and vital issues in the Democratic primaries—that of the nuclear arms race and negotiations—is also perhaps the greatest single weakness of the Republicans' sojourn in the White House. So we see President Reagan making last-ditch efforts to mend his notorious record of military escalation, both nuclear and conventional, in space, overseas, at the testing sites and in the budget deficits. As for his diplomatic record, Mr. Reagan has had two tragic but not surprising failures in negotiations with the Soviet Union, "the Evil Empire."

As an alternative to Mr. Reagan's

The Washington Post.

(Continued on Page 5)

FROM OUR MARCH 12 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Venezuela's Castro to Return?

NEW YORK — The New York Herald's Caracas correspondent says that General Castro's intention to return to Venezuela has caused a sensation there. The correspondent's advice support the rumors throughout the United States that General Castro is negotiating with secret agents in South and Central America. His chief ally is alleged to be President Zelaya of Nicaragua. If General Castro should take an expedition from a Central American port to Venezuela it is not questioned that he could raise an army, because there is still a powerful Castro party in Venezuela. The Caracas press is clamoring for the removal of General Mariano Garcia, formerly one of General Castro's favorites, from the Presidency of the State of Falcon.

1934: Army Airmail Flights Stopped

WASHINGTON — Acting on instructions from President Roosevelt, Major-General Benjamin Foulois, chief of the army air corps, temporarily suspended all army airmail flights [on March 11] pending new curtailed schedules, ensuring flying safety to military airmen. 10 of whom have crashed to their deaths since the president cancelled the contracts of private carriers and the army undertook the job of flying the mails. Major-General Foulois and Brigadier-General Oscar Westover, chief of mail operations, immediately set to work with post office department officials outlining new schedules which would meet President Roosevelt's command that "deaths in the army air corps must stop." Suspension of mail flying is expected to last about three days.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER

Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

Executive Editor

Editor

ROBERT K. MCCABE

SAMUEL A. ABT

CARL GEWIRTZ

Assistant Editor

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 747-1245. Telex: 612718 (Herald) Cables Herald Paris.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer

Gen. Mgr. Asst. Alan Lecuyer, 24-34 Hennessey Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 2-285618. Telex 61170.

Managing Dir. U.K. Robert MacKinnon, 61 Long Acre, London W.C.2. Tel. 836-4802. Telex 262009.

S.A. au capital de 200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 73201126. Commission Paritaire No. 34231.

U.S. subscription: \$390 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.

© 1984, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.



EUROBONDS

Markets Seek Reassurance On Tighter U.S. Policy

By CARL GEWIRTZ

PARIS — If one and one add up to two, then the continuing impasse over cutting the U.S. budget deficit and the abounding signs that U.S. economic growth in the first quarter is running at a very robust 6 percent annual rate must mean that the Federal Reserve Board will soon be driven to tighten its monetary policy. Or do they?

Short-term dollar interest rates did firm last week, temporarily braking the dollar's downward spiral on the foreign-exchange market. But market operators are looking for clearer signs than that of Mr. Volcker's determination to counter the inflationary impulses from the huge federal budget deficit.

Basically, the international markets are looking for reassurance on two concerns:

• That the Fed chairman will dare to tighten as much as is needed and that the dollar will respond. The concern about the Fed's willingness to move forcefully stems from the fact that this is a presidential election year and any sharp increase in interest rates is bound to become a heated political issue.

• The other concern is that even if the Fed stands its ground against the Reagan administration, it is still an open question as to how the dollar will react. Will rising interest rates mean a stronger dollar, a stabilized rate, or a weaker dollar?

Classically, high interest rates are the sign of a weak currency. Strong currencies, to deter foreign demand from pushing the exchange rate even higher, are associated with low interest rates.

Admittedly, over the past three years the dollar has been the strongest currency paying the highest rate of interest.

But if the normal relationship between currencies and interest rates is re-established, it is not certain that an increase in dollar interest rates would be interpreted in the market as a confidence-inspiring move. Indeed, in recent weeks, traders have seen the dollar decline despite increased speculation about an increase in rates.

At present, no one can be sure what will happen and this was reflected in the markets. In the foreign-exchange market, the dollar climbed sharply against the Deutsche mark at midweek, only to lose most of the gain by Friday.

In the Eurobond market, the midweek gain of the dollar against the Deutsche mark was not seen as an opportunity to buy cheap marks but as a reason to avoid making switches. As a result, the new DM issues languished.

In the dollar market, prices fell on the expectation interest that rates would climb further. Hardest hit were the prices of zero-coupon bonds. Fixed-rate issues also suffered sharp declines.

Floating-rate notes, which theoretically offer the best protection in this kind of environment, did not do much better. As terms on new issues are beginning to get more generous, the prices on recent issues launched with very tight margins were knocked lower. In fact, traders now believe that the discounted FRNs represent very good value.

Only two fixed-coupon dollar issues were marketed last week. Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, in an interest swap, offered \$100 million of five-year notes bearing a coupon of 11 1/2 percent. These were sold at a discount of 99 1/4 to yield 11.94 percent but ended the week at 96 1/4 for a yield of 12 1/2 percent.

The second is a gold-linked bond issued by Lac Minerals, the second largest gold producer in Canada. It is offering \$50 million of five-year notes at par bearing a coupon of 8 percent. Each \$1,000 note carries four warrants to buy half an ounce of gold. The exercise price will be set March 21 at an expected 15 percent over the London afternoon gold fixing. The warrants have a life of five years.

The issue should appeal to investors interested in buying gold. The metal itself is an expensive investment — no interest is earned and insurance, storage and assay costs are a drain. By contrast, the notes pay an annual interest rate of 8 percent.

Investors should be aware, however, that the proceeds of the issue will be used to develop what the company calls one of the largest gold discoveries of the past decade in the Hemlo area. The company's production of gold will double to 500,000 ounces a year when the new area comes on stream by 1987. In addition, investors should be aware that Brazil is moving rapidly to become a major gold producer.

The gold link is saving Lac Minerals about 5 1/2 percentage points a year on coupon payments, as it would have to offer around 13 1/2 percent to raise fixed-rate money without the gold sweetener. Given that saving, plus the 15 percent premium on the warrant exercise price, gold would have to be trading at more than \$560 an ounce before the company would have to regret having mortgaged its gold output.

In the FRN sector, the new issues were not well received and virtually were all trading outside the commissions — meaning that underwriters were sitting on losses. Portugal offered \$100 million of eight-year notes with interest set at a quarter-point over the six-month London interbank offered rate. The terms were seen as not sufficiently generous and the paper ended the week quoted at 98.

INI, the Spanish state holding company, offered \$150 million of 16-year notes, which investors can redeem after the eighth or

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Mexico To Sell Stocks

Shares in Affiliates Of Banks Involved

The Associated Press

MEXICO CITY — The government said it hopes to raise the equivalent of about \$470 million from the sale of its stock in 339 non-banking companies, owned wholly or partly by the country's nationalized banks.

The government newspaper, El Nacional, reported that the first option on stock purchases would go to the former owners of the banks nationalized in September 1982. This, in effect, means that the government is offering to sell those nonbanking enterprises back to the original owners.

When the banks were nationalized in 1982, 34 percent of the shares were to be returned to the private sector in 1983. President Miguel de la Madrid's administration began compensating owners of the nationalized banks with government bonds last August.

Carlos Sales Gutierrez, deputy secretary of the National Banking System, said the government will retain stock in 109 companies considered essential to the smooth functioning of the banks and will liquidate 19 other subsidiary companies taken over as part of the nationalization.

"From the very moment of the expropriation, the government made clear its decision to put up for sale those companies that formed part of the system and did not constitute indispensable enterprises for providing public banking and credit service," he said.

Michael A. Samuels, international vice president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce here, told a businessmen's organization here Friday that the nationalization had damaged investor confidence and caused a serious "decline" in Mexico's private sector.

Mr. Sales Gutierrez said Saturday that the government had needed time to sort out the nonbanking operations from the financial enterprises owned wholly or in part by the banks.

El Nacional said Saturday that among the companies the government will retain are 43 real estate companies that own offices and bank buildings, 23 financial-service companies, five mining operations, three food companies, a hotel chain and a steel plant.

Climb of the Yen Eases Japanese-U.S. Tension

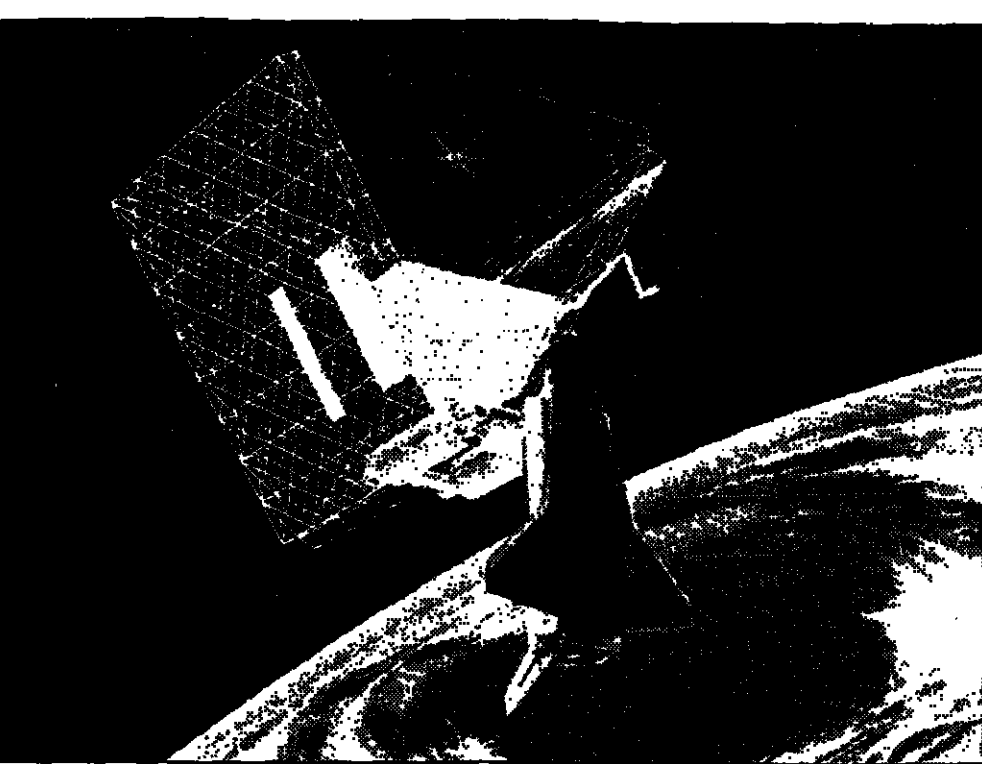
Reuters

TOKYO — The slide of the U.S. dollar against the yen last week has afforded some relief for Japan in its economic wrangling with the United States.

The yen climbed more than 4 percent against the dollar last week, blunting the edge of U.S. complaints about Japanese economic policies, some Western diplomats say. It ended the week in New York at 224.70 to the dollar.

U.S. officials have long complained that the yen's exchange rate was unduly low considering Japan's economic performance. The U.S. government has recently urged the Japanese to liberalize their financial markets, partly to strengthen the yen. U.S. negotiators openly accused Tokyo of going slow on the issue and demanded a clear-cut plan of action in time for the next round of bilateral talks, to start March 23.

Despite the yen's current strength, a liberalization of Japan's capital markets will still be on the



A design for a manned U.S. space station has not yet been adopted, but in this artist's concept, a space shuttle docks with a station designed to accommodate six to eight persons.

Europeans Reportedly Show Interest In U.S. Manned Space Station Plan

By Axel Krause International Herald Tribune

PARIS — European countries have shown significant interest in participating in the U.S. project to build a permanent manned space station, according to James M. Beggs, administrator of the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The space station was proposed by President Ronald Reagan in January as the United States' "next bold step in space." The government is determined to attract international support for the station, including government financing.

Mr. Beggs, winding up a European tour in which he talked to government leaders as Mr. Reagan's representative, said Friday, "We are over here inviting our friends and allies to cooperate and so far we have found significant interest."

After visiting London, Bonn, Rome and Paris, Mr. Beggs is due Monday to meet government officials in Tokyo and will also visit Ottawa.

At a press conference Friday at the Paris headquarters of the European Space Agency, Mr. Beggs emphasized that he was not seeking immediate commitments from the agency, an 11-nation research-and-development agency, nor from individual allied governments, banks or industries. But he made it clear that he hoped decisions to cooperate with NASA in designing and building the station would be reached by the end of the year.

"No options on participation have been foreclosed, but since we will be moving ahead on the next phase of development next spring, the date to be shooting for by those planning to come on board, is the end of 1984," he said.

NASA officials said they hoped that European governments, preferably through the European agency, would contribute about 25 percent of the projected \$8-billion development costs. Developing nations, notably India, have also expressed interest in participating, they said.

The question of whether to commit initial funds to the project will be on the agenda of the European Space Agency's board meeting in June, Erik Quistgaard, the agency's director general, said. He noted that Western Europe currently spends about \$1.7 billion a year on its civilian and military space programs.

After nearly two years of preliminary studies by NASA, the space station was proposed by Mr. Reagan in his State of the Union message in January. Costs of the space station, which could be orbiting about 300 kilometers (about 186 miles) above the earth by the early 1990s, may rise to \$20 billion to \$30 billion by the end of the century.

Although the project has been severely criticized by many leading scientists, and budget, intelligence and military planners in the United States, it has attracted considerable interest from the U.S. business community, primarily the aerospace and other high-technology industries.

"The interest is there, and the investors are ready," said a recent report by Booz, Allen & Hamilton, a U.S. consulting firm that has been studying industry's interest in the station.

In their presentations to allied governments, the officials have said that the space station would provide national capabilities to conduct space-based scientific

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

Barclays Said Eyeing Stakes in Securities Firms

By Bob Hagerty International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Urged on by the Bank of England, London's securities industry is headed for further consolidation aimed at producing bigger, more diversified companies. Two British newspapers reported Sunday that Barclays Bank, Britain's biggest commercial bank, plans to buy stakes in two top London securities houses, Wedd, Dacher Mordaunt & Co. and de Zoete & Bevan.

Graham Ferguson, a partner at Wedd, said he expected an announcement Monday. He would not directly confirm the press reports but said they were "getting warm."

The papers also suggested that the merchant bank of Samuel Montagu & Co. is near an accord to buy a stake in the stockbrokerage of W. Greenwell & Co. Montagu is owned 60 percent by Midland Bank, Britain's third-largest commercial bank, and 40 percent by Aetna Life & Casualty, the U.S.-based insurer.

The expected links would be among the most important formed since last summer's agreement between the stock exchange and the government to expose the stock market to freer competition.

Stock exchange rules limit an outside shareholder to 29.9 percent of a firm belonging to the exchange. But that ceiling is expected to rise as British securities firms seek more capital to compete with their giant overseas rivals.

Robin Leigh-Pemberton, governor of the Bank of England, pointed in a speech last week to heavy-weight competition from large, diversified financial-services companies based in the United States. "I believe that early and substantial change is now unavoidable if we are not to lose out in the world marketplace," the central bank governor said.

Along with infusions of capital, British companies with ambitions of emulating U.S.-style investment banks also are looking for securities-trading skills. That search prompted numerous potential partners, including the merchant bank of Morgan Grenfell & Co., to hold talks with Wedd in recent months.

Wedd is the biggest of the stock exchange's jobbers, or market makers. Unlike other major market makers, the London exchange divides its members into brokers, who solicit orders from the public, and jobbers, who execute the orders. That distinction is almost certain to give way, however, as the exchange breaks down barriers to competition, most notably by eliminating fixed minimum levels for commissions on trading.

While the jobbers' cozy niche is likely to disappear, their trading skills are in strong demand. If the Wedd-Barclays link is confirmed, four of the five major jobbers will have formed or have agreed to form alliances with banks over the last five months.

De Zoete and Greenwell are among London's biggest stockbrokers. Greenwell is considered the leading brokerage in government securities, or gilts, an area in which commissions, and thus profit margins, are expected to fall sharply. One of Greenwell's senior partners, Gordon Pepper, is one of Britain's best-known gurus of monetarist economics.

Wedd, which traces its roots to 1860, grew by absorbing smaller rivals. The present partnership is an amalgamation of 27 firms.

2 H.K. Banks Cut Prime Rates

HONG KONG — Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. and Chartered Bank cut their prime rates 1.5 percentage points, to 8.5 percent, effective Monday, the Association of Banks said.

An association spokesman said Saturday that deposit rates have also been reduced by one percentage point.

The deposit interest rates are now: savings, 3.5 percent; 24-hours, 4 percent; seven-day call, 4 percent; one-week, 4 percent; two-weeks, 4 percent; one month, 4.5 percent; two months, 4.5 percent; three months, 4.5 percent; six months, 4.5 percent.

IBM Says It Reached Pact to Produce Intel Chip

By David E. Sanger New York Times Service

NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp. said it had reached a licensing agreement with Intel Corp. that would permit IBM to make on its own the microprocessor that lies at the heart of its expanding line of Personal Computers.

The announcement, which had been expected, appears to remove the largest obstacle facing the computer giant in its effort to meet demand for its small computers: a drastic shortage of the Intel 8088 microprocessor.

Intel has been overwhelmed by demand for the chip, which constitutes the "thinking part" of any IBM or IBM-compatible personal computer.

Dozens of manufacturers have complained in recent months that they are losing millions of dollars in potential revenue because of Intel's order backlog.

Friday's announcement also contained a cryptic statement that touched off a wave of speculation, on Wall Street and within the computer industry, that IBM was preparing to announce its long-awaited "Popcorn" — once an IBM code name for the company's most sophisticated personal computer yet.

The announcement said that IBM had also negotiated licenses with Intel to produce "certain other components" for its own use. Both companies declined to specify the components.

One of them, however, is believed to be the Intel 80286, a high-speed microprocessor capable of supporting advanced graphics and other complicated functions. Several analysts believe that it would be a crucial chip for the Popcorn, and with a license to produce it, IBM may be able to introduce the machine by this summer, they say.

James W. Jarrett, a spokesman for Intel, said Friday that he doubted the IBM pact would affect Intel's revenue, and that he expected that the company would continue as "a major supplier" to the computer industry.

"We view it as a helpful develop-

ment from the standpoint that it frees up additional capacity," Mr. Jarrett said. "We can use that capacity to manufacture the 8088 for other customers, or to make other chips."

That news would be welcome to other Intel customers. Some manufacturers report that they have been receiving only 10 percent of the chips they have on order with Intel.

"The demand is much, much greater than Intel ever could have anticipated," John J. Laszlo Jr., an analyst for Hambrecht & Quist in San Francisco, said Friday. "At this point, Intel has to allow other manufacturers to make the 8088 just to maintain credibility with its customers."

In fact, two weeks ago Intel negotiated a similar license, also for undisclosed terms, with Commodore International Ltd., the most successful home-computer maker to date. Commodore is expected to introduce its own IBM-compatible computer in the next few months.

IBM appears poised to begin making the 8088 chip immediately. A spokesman for the company said Friday that the company's Burlington, Vermont, plant had already begun "pilot production of limited quantities" of the chip, under a dispensation granted by Intel during the negotiations. The spokesman would not disclose how much Intel was receiving for the license.

BANK OF TOKYO (CURAÇAO) HOLDING N.V.

(Incorporated with limited liability in the Netherlands Antilles)
ECU 40,000,000
10% % 1984-1991 Guaranteed Bonds
Unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed as to payment of principal, premium, if any, and interest by
THE BANK OF TOKYO, LTD.
(Kabushiki Kaisha Tokyo Ginko)
(Incorporated with limited liability in Japan)

- Kredietbank International Group
Bank of Tokyo International Limited
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Crédit Lyonnais
Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft
Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino
Société Générale
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
- Amro International Limited
Banque Nationale de Paris
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.
Société Générale de Banque S.A.

- Abu Dhabi Investment Company
Andelsbanken Danabank
Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banca del Gottardo
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro
Banca di Roma
Bank of America International
Bankverein Bremen AG
Banque du Benelux S.A.
Banque Gutzwiller, Kurz, Banninger (Overseas)
Bank Mees & Hope NV
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Banque Générale de Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Indosuez
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Paribas
Banque Paribas Belgique S.A.
Banque de l'Union Européenne
Banque Worms
Barings Brothers & Co.
Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechsel-Bank
Bayerische Vereinsbank
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations
Caisse d'Épargne de l'État, Banque de l'État
CERA-Centrale Raiffeisen C.V.-Belgium
Chase Manhattan Capital Markets Group
Chemical Bank International Group
CIBC Limited
Citicorp Capital Markets Group
Commerzbank
Compagnie Monégasque de Banque
N.V. Continental Bank S.A.
Continental Illinois Capital Markets Group
Copenhagener Handelsbank A/S
County Bank
Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Crédit Agricole
Crédit Commercial de France
Crédit Communal de Belgique S.A./Gemeentekrediet van België N.V.
Crédit Général
Crédit Industriel et Commercial
Daiva Europe
Den Danske Bank International S.A.
Den norske Creditbank (Luxembourg) S.A.
DG Bank
S.A. Dewfin NV
Dominion Securities Ames
Dresdner Bank
Enstide Securities
European Banking Company
Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG
Goldman Sachs International Corp.
Hambro Bank
Hill Samuel & Co.
Irish Intercontinental Bank
KB Luxembourg (Asia)
Kiddie, Peabody International
Kleinwort, Benson
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourggoise
Kredietbank (Suisse) S.A.
Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.
E van Lanschot Bankiers N.V.
Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb
Lloyds Bank International
Manufacturers Hanover
Merrill Lynch Capital Markets
Samuel Montagu & Co.
Morgan Grenfell & Co.
Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank nv
Nederlandse Creditbank nv
Nomura International
Österreichische Länderbank
Petersbroeck, Van Campenhouet & Cie S.C.S.
Pierson, Feldring & Pierson N.V.
PK Christiana Bank (UK) Ltd.
Privatbanken A/S
Rabobank Nederland
Salomon Brothers International
Salzburger Sparkasse
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co.
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.
Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque
Soditec (Jersey)
Sparebanken Oslo Akershus
Sparekassen SDS
Svenska Handelsbanken Group
Swiss Bank Corporation International
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities)
Wallmans & Glyn's Bank plc
Wood Gundy Limited
Yamaichi International (Europe)
Zentralsparkasse und Kommerzbank, Wien

CURRENCY RATES

Late interbank rates on March 9, excluding fees. Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4:00 pm EST.

	S	3-M.	6-M.	9-M.	12-M.	15-M.	18-M.	21-M.	24-M.	27-M.	30-M.	33-M.	36-M.	39-M.	42-M.	45-M.	48-M.	51-M.	54-M.	57-M.	60-M.	63-M.	66-M.	69-M.	72-M.	75-M.	78-M.	81-M.	84-M.	87-M.	90-M.	93-M.	96-M.	99-M.	102-M.	105-M.	108-M.	111-M.	114-M.	117-M.	120-M.	123-M.	126-M.	129-M.	132-M.	135-M.	138-M.	141-M.	144-M.	147-M.	150-M.	153-M.	156-M.	159-M.	162-M.	165-M.	168-M.	171-M.	174-M.	177-M.	180-M.	183-M.	186-M.	189-M.	192-M.	195-M.	198-M.	201-M.	204-M.	207-M.	210-M.	213-M.	216-M.	219-M.	222-M.	225-M.	228-M.	231-M.	234-M.	237-M.	240-M.	243-M.	246-M.	249-M.	252-M.	255-M.	258-M.	261-M.	264-M.	267-M.	270-M.	273-M.	276-M.	279-M.	282-M.	285-M.	288-M.	291-M.	294-M.	297-M.	300-M.	303-M.	306-M.	309-M.	312-M.	315-M.	318-M.	321-M.	324-M.	327-M.	330-M.	333-M.	336-M.	339-M.	342-M.	345-M.	348-M.	351-M.	354-M.	357-M.	360-M.	363-M.	366-M.	369-M.	372-M.	375-M.	378-M.	381-M.	384-M.	387-M.	390-M.	393-M.	396-M.	399-M.	402-M.	405-M.	408-M.	411-M.	414-M.	417-M.	420-M.	423-M.	426-M.	429-M.	432-M.	435-M.	438-M.	441-M.	444-M.	447-M.	450-M.	453-M.	456-M.	459-M.	462-M.	465-M.	468-M.	471-M.	474-M.	477-M.	480-M.	483-M.	486-M.	489-M.	492-M.	495-M.	498-M.	501-M.	504-M.	507-M.	510-M.	513-M.	516-M.	519-M.	522-M.	525-M.	528-M.	531-M.	534-M.	537-M.	540-M.	543-M.	546-M.	549-M.	552-M.	555-M.	558-M.	561-M.	564-M.	567-M.	570-M.	573-M.	576-M.	579-M.	582-M.	585-M.	588-M.	591-M.	594-M.	597-M.	600-M.	603-M.	606-M.	609-M.	612-M.	615-M.	618-M.	621-M.	624-M.	627-M.	630-M.	633-M.	636-M.	639-M.	642-M.	645-M.	648-M.	651-M.	654-M.	657-M.	660-M.	663-M.	666-M.	669-M.	672-M.	675-M.	678-M.	681-M.	684-M.	687-M.	690-M.	693-M.	696-M.	699-M.	702-M.	705-M.	708-M.	711-M.	714-M.	717-M.	720-M.	723-M.	726-M.	729-M.	732-M.	735-M.	738-M.	741-M.	744-M.	747-M.	750-M.	753-M.	756-M.	759-M.	762-M.	765-M.	768-M.	771-M.	774-M.	777-M.	780-M.	783-M.	786-M.	789-M.	792-M.	795-M.	798-M.	801-M.	804-M.	807-M.	810-M.	813-M.	816-M.	819-M.	822-M.	825-M.	828-M.	831-M.	834-M.	837-M.	840-M.	843-M.	846-M.	849-M.	852-M.	855-M.	858-M.	861-M.	864-M.	867-M.	870-M.	873-M.	876-M.	879-M.	882-M.	885-M.	888-M.	891-M.	894-M.	897-M.	900-M.	903-M.	906-M.	909-M.	912-M.	915-M.	918-M.	921-M.	924-M.	927-M.	930-M.	933-M.	936-M.	939-M.	942-M.	945-M.	948-M.	951-M.	954-M.	957-M.	960-M.	963-M.	966-M.	969-M.	972-M.	975-M.	978-M.	981-M.	984-M.	987-M.	990-M.	993-M.	996-M.	999-M.	1002-M.	1005-M.	1008-M.	1011-M.	1014-M.	1017-M.	1020-M.	1023-M.	1026-M.	1029-M.	1032-M.	1035-M.	1038-M.	1041-M.	1044-M.	1047-M.	1050-M.	1053-M.	1056-M.	1059-M.	1062-M.	1065-M.	1068-M.	1071-M.	1074-M.	1077-M.	1080-M.	1083-M.	1086-M.	1089-M.	1092-M.	1095-M.	1098-M.	1101-M.	1104-M.	1107-M.	1110-M.	1113-M.	1116-M.	1119-M.	1122-M.	1125-M.	1128-M.	1131-M.	1134-M.	1137-M.	1140-M.	1143-M.	1146-M.	1149-M.	1152-M.	1155-M.	1158-M.	1161-M.	1164-M.	1167-M.	1170-M.	1173-M.	1176-M.	1179-M.	1182-M.	1185-M.	1188-M.	1191-M.	1194-M.	1197-M.	1200-M.	1203-M.	1206-M.	1209-M.	1212-M.	1215-M.	1218-M.	1221-M.	1224-M.	1227-M.	1230-M.	1233-M.	1236-M.	1239-M.	1242-M.	1245-M.	1248-M.	1251-M.	1254-M.	1257-M.	1260-M.	1263-M.	1266-M.	1269-M.	1272-M.	1275-M.	1278-M.	1281-M.	1284-M.	1287-M.	1290-M.	1293-M.	1296-M.	1299-M.	1302-M.	1305-M.	1308-M.	1311-M.	1314-M.	1317-M.	1320-M.	1323-M.	1326-M.	1329-M.	1332-M.	1335-M.	1338-M.	1341-M.	1344-M.	1347-M.	1350-M.	1353-M.	1356-M.	1359-M.	1362-M.	1365-M.	1368-M.	1371-M.	1374-M.	1377-M.	1380-M.	1383-M.	1386-M.	1389-M.	1392-M.	1395-M.	1398-M.	1401-M.	1404-M.	1407-M.	1410-M.	1413-M.	1416-M.	1419-M.	1422-M.	1425-M.	1428-M.	1431-M.	1434-M.	1437-M.	1440-M.	1443-M.	1446-M.	1449-M.	1452-M.	1455-M.	1458-M.	1461-M.	1464-M.	1467-M.	1470-M.	1473-M.	1476-M.	1479-M.	1482-M.	1485-M.	1488-M.	1491-M.	1494-M.	1497-M.	1500-M.	1503-M.	1506-M.	1509-M.	1512-M.	1515-M.	1518-M.	1521-M.	1524-M.	1527-M.	1530-M.	1533-M.	1536-M.	1539-M.	1542-M.	1545-M.	1548-M.	1551-M.	1554-M.	1557-M.	1560-M.	1563-M.	1566-M.	1569-M.	1572-M.	1575-M.	1578-M.	1581-M.	1584-M.	1587-M.	1590-M.	1593-M.	1596-M.	1599-M.	1602-M.	1605-M.	1608-M.	1611-M.	1614-M.	1617-M.	1620-M.	1623-M.	1626-M.	1629-M.	1632-M.	1635-M.	1638-M.	1641-M.	1644-M.	1647-M.	1650-M.	1653-M.	1656-M.	1659-M.	1662-M.	1665-M.	1668-M.	1671-M.	1674-M.	1677-M.	1680-M.	1683-M.	1686-M.	1689-M.	1692-M.	1695-M.	1698-M.	1701-M.	1704-M.	1707-M.	1710-M.	1713-M.	1716-M.	1719-M.	1722-M.	1725-M.	1728-M.	1731-M.	1734-M.	1737-M.	1740-M.	1743-M.	1746-M.	1749-M.	1752-M.	1755-M.	1758-M.	1761-M.	1764-M.	1767-M.	1770-M.	1773-M.	1776-M.	1779-M.	1782-M.	1785-M.	1788-M.	1791-M.	1794-M.	1797-M.	1800-M.	1803-M.	1806-M.	1809-M.	1812-M.	1815-M.	1818-M.	1821-M.	1824-M.	1827-M.	1830-M.	1833-M.	1836-M.	1839-M.	1842-M.	1845-M.	1848-M.	1851-M.	1854-M.	1857-M.	1860-M.	1863-M.	1866-M.	1869-M.	1872-M.	1875-M.	1878-M.	1881-M.	1884-M.	1887-M.	1890-M.	1893-M.	1896-M.	1899-M.	1902-M.	1905-M.	1908-M.	1911-M.	1914-M.	1917-M.	1920-M.	1923-M.	1926-M.	1929-M.	1932-M.	1935-M.	1938-M.	1941-M.	1944-M.	1947-M.	1950-M.	1953-M.	1956-M.	1959-M.	1962-M.	1965-M.	1968-M.	1971-M.	1974-M.	1977-M.	1980-M.	1983-M.	1986-M.	1989-M.	1992-M.	1995-M.	1998-M.	2001-M.	2004-M.	2007-M.	2010-M.	2013-M.	2016-M.	2019-M.	2022-M.	2025-M.	2028-M.	2031-M.	2034-M.	2037-M.	2040-M.	2043-M.	2046-M.	2049-M.	2052-M.	2055-M.	2058-M.	2061-M.	2064-M.	2067-M.	2070-M.	2073-M.	2076-M.	2079-M.	2082-M.	2085-M.	2088-M.	2091-M.	2094-M.	2097-M.	2100-M.	2103-M.	2106-M.	2109-M.	2112-M.	2115-M.	2118-M.	2121-M.	2124-M.	2127-M.	2130-M.	2133-M.	2136-M.	2139-M.	2142-M.	2145-M.	2148-M.	2151-M.	2154-M.	2157-M.	2160-M.	2163-M.	2166-M.	2169-M.	2172-M.	2175-M.	2178-M.	2181-M.	2184-M.	2187-M.	2190-M.	2193-M.	2196-M.	2199-M.	2202-M.	2205-M.	2208-M.	2211-M.	2214-M.	2217-M.	2220-M.	2223-M.	2226-M.	2229-M.	2232-M.	2235-M.	2238-M.	2241-M.	2244-M.	2247-M.	2250-M.	2253-M.	2256-M.	2259-M.	2262-M.	2265-M.	2268-M.	2271-M.	2274-M.	2277-M.	2280-M.	2283-M.	2286-M.	2289-M.	2292-M.	2295-M.	2298-M.	2301-M.	2304-M.	2307-M.	2310-M.	2313-M.	2316-M.	2319-M.	2322-M.	2325-M.	2328-M.	2331-M.	2334-M.	2337-M.	2340-M.	2343-M.	2346-M.	2349-M.	2352-M.	2355-M.	2358-M.	2361-M.	2364-M.	2367-M.	2370-M.	2373-M.	2376-M.	2379-M.	2382-M.	2385-M.	2388-M.	2391-M.	2394-M.	2397-M.	2400-M.	2403-M.	2406-M.	2409-M.	2412-M.	2415-M.	2418-M.	2421-M.	2424-M.	2427-M.	2430-M.	2433-M.	2436-M.	2439-M.	2442-M.	2445-M.	2448-M.	2451-M.	2454-M.	2457-M.	2460-M.	2463-M.	2466-M.	2469-M.	2472-M.	2475-M.	2478-M.	2481-M.	2484-M.	2487-M.	2490-M.	2493-M.	2496-M.	2499-M.	2502-M.	2505-M.	2508-M.	2511-M.	2514-M.	2517-M.	2520-M.	2523-M.	2526-M.	2529-M.	2532-M.	2535-M.	2538-M.	2541-M.	2544-M.	2547-M.	2550-M.	2553-M.	2556-M.	2559-M.	2562-M.	2565-M.	2568-M.	2571-M.	2574-M.	2577-M.	2580-M.	2583-M.	2586-M.	2589-M.	2592-M.	2595-M.	2598-M.	2601-M.	2604-M.	2607-M.	2610-M.	2613-M.	2616-M.	2619-M.	2622-M.	2625-M.	2628-M.	2631-M.	2634-M.	2637-M.	2640-M.	2643-M.	2646-M.	2649-M.	2652-M.	2655-M.	2658-M.	2661-M.	2664-M.	2667-M.	2670-M.	2673-M.	2676-M.	2679-M.	2682-M.	2685-M.	2688-M.	2691-M.	2694-M.	2697-M.	2700-M.	2703-M.	2706-M.	2709-M.	2712-M.	2715-M.	2718-M.	2721-M.	2724-M.	2727-M.	2730-M.	2733-M.	2736-M.	2739-M.	2742-M.	2745-M.	2748-M.	2751-M.	2754-M.	2757-M.	2760-M.	2763-M.	2766-M.	2769-M.	2772-M.	2775-M.	2778-M.	2781-M.	2784-M.	2787-M.	2790-M.	2793-M.	2796-M.	2799-M.	2802-M.	2805-M.	2808-M.	2811-M.	2814-M.	2817-M.	2820-M.	2823-M.	2826-M.	2829-M.	2832-M.	2835-M.	2838-M.	2841-M.	2844-M.	2847-M.	2850-M.	2853-M.	2856-M.	2859-M.	2862-M.	2865-M.	2868-M.	2871-M.	2874-M.	2877-M.	2880-M.	2883-M.	2886-M.	2889-M.	2892-M.	2895-M.	2898-M.	2901-M.	2904-M.	2907-M.	2910-M.	2913-M.	2916-M.	2919-M.	2922-M.	2925-M.	2928-M.	2931-M.	2934-M.	2937-M.	2940-M.	2943-M.	2946-M.	2949-M.	2952-M.	2955-M.	2958-M.	2961-M.	2964-M.	2967-M.	2970-M.	2973-M.	2976-M.	2979-M.	2982-M.	2985-M.	2988-M.	2991-M.	2994-M.	2997-M.	3000-M.
--	---	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------

NEW EUROBOND ISSUES

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Maturity	Coupon %	Price	Yield of offer	Price end week	Terms
FLOATING RATE NOTES							
INI	\$150	2000	3/16	100	—	99.00	Over 6-month Libor for Eurodollars. Minimum coupon 5 1/8%. Interest fixed quarterly and paid semi-annually. Redeemable at 100 in 1992 and 1994.
Portugal	\$100	1992	1/4	100	—	98.05	Over 6-month Libor. Minimum coupon 5 1/8%. Payable semi-annually. Redeemable at 100 in 1989. Callable at 100 after 1987.
Belgium	\$100	1994	1/4	100	—	99.00	Over 3-month sterling Libor. Minimum coupon 5%. Redeemable at 100 after 1992.
Megal Finance	ECU100	1994	3/16	100	—	99.77	Over the interbank offered rates for 3-month euro. Minimum coupon 5 1/8%. Callable at 100 after 1985. Redeemable at 100 in 1991. Exchangeable during first 9 months on each coupon payment date into a 11 1/2% bond with a noncallable life of 10 years.
FIXED-COUPON							
Loc Minerals	\$50	1989	8	100	8	99.50	Noncallable. Each \$1,000 bond carries four 5-yr warrants to buy 1/2 share of gold at a premium of 15% or to take 1/2 cash equivalent.
Long-Term Credit Bank Japan Finance	\$100	1989	11 1/4	99 1/4	11.94	96.75	Noncallable.
Denmark	\$75	1989	10 1/4	100	10 1/4	98.25	Noncallable.
World Bank	\$100	1989	10 1/4	99 1/4	10.69	99.68	Noncallable.
Asian Development Bank	DM200	1994	7 1/4	100 1/4	7.47	98.00	Noncallable.
Finland	DM150	1991	7 1/4	100 1/4	7.47	98.62	Redeemable at 100 in 1991. Callable at 102 in 1989 and at 101 in 1990.
European Community	ECU 60	1991	10 1/4	99 1/4	10.55	98.00	Callable at 101 after 1989.
PKBanken	ECU 50	1992	10 1/4	99 1/4	10.97	97.67	Callable at 101 after 1990.
RATP	ECU 40	1992	10 1/4	100	10 1/4	98.25	First callable at 100% in 1989. Sinking fund to start in 1990 to produce a 7.53-yr average life.
RATP	ECU 20	1994	11	100	11	98.63	First callable at 100% in 1991. Sinking fund to start in 1993 to produce a 9.5-yr average life.
SAS	DK200	1991	11 1/4	100	11 1/4	99.17	Noncallable.
EQUITY-LINKED							
Fujitsu	\$180	1999	3	100	3	101.25	Convertible into company's shares at a premium of 3.80%.
Mitsubishi Gas Chemical	\$50	1989	6 1/4	100	6 1/4	95.00	Noncallable. Each \$5,000 bond with one warrant exercisable into 3450 shares of a price of 226 yen each, or a premium of 3.10%.
Nippon Mining	\$50	1989	open	100	—	98.00	Noncallable. Each \$5,000 bond with one warrant exercisable into an equal amount of the company's shares at an anticipated premium of 25%. Terms to be set March 13.
Seino Transportation	\$50	1989	6 1/4	100	6 1/4	92.00	Noncallable. Each \$5,000 bond with one warrant exercisable into an equal amount of the company's shares at a premium of 3.60%.
Ricoh	\$30	1989	open	100	—	95.50	Noncallable. Each \$5,000 bond with one warrant exercisable into an equal amount of the company's shares at an anticipated premium of 25%. Terms to be set March 13.

Bankers Predict European Borrowers Will Return to Market

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The syndicated-loan market, which this year has been trading like a poor relation behind the much more active Eurobond market, is about to begin weaning back its traditional European sovereign clients, bankers predict.

Because of the enormous investor appetite earlier this year for floating-rate notes, sovereign borrowers have preferred to raise money by selling FRNs. The cost of money was very significantly lower than what would have been required for a bank loan and the maturity was longer — at least potentially, if the options to redeem many of those FRNs early are not exercised.

At present, INI, the Spanish state holding company, and Portugal are tapping the FRN market rather than their traditional bank market. But the FRN market is finally beginning to show signs of becoming less receptive as investors insist on better returns.

However, even while the FRN market remains a viable alternative, there is good reason why borrowers should begin flocking back to the syndicated-loan market, bankers say.

The reasoning goes this way.

Competition from the FRN market has reduced the cost of borrowing from banks. While this is still expensive compared to the FRN market, it may look reasonable at some later date. So why not arrange loans now to be drawn at some later date?

Obviously, there is a fee to be paid for arranging a standby credit. But bankers are currently beating the bushes advising potential borrowers that it still looks like a reasonable hedge against a future upturn in margins.

"This should be looked at like an insurance contract on the availability of long-term funds at reasonable terms," a banker said. He added that "there are lots of deals in the pipeline."

He, and others, predict that the margins on such loans will reflect current market conditions, but to win the business maturities may be stretched from the seven-to-eight years now fashionable to 10 years or longer.

Talking about the advantages, another banker notes that "credits are more flexible than FRNs. Borrowers have the choice of currency to be borrowed, of timing on the drawing, of playing the yield curve by using one-, three-, or six-month Libor as the base rate, and of prepaying with no penalty."

Currently, aside from the massive credits arranged to finance U.S. takeover battles, the syndicated-loan market is dominated by Asian borrowers.

The Korean Exchange Bank is in the market for \$600 million — a bit more than the \$500 million that had been anticipated. In return for

and Broken Hill Pty. of Australia each own 30 percent of the project, the Papua-New Guinea government holds 20 percent and the rest is shared by three West German metals companies, Metallgesellschaft, Degussa and DEG.

The loan, which likely will run for 10 years, is expected to be managed by Bank of America. Three years ago, the initial \$150-million financing for the project was managed by Citibank.

The big news this week will be the scheduled signing in Singapore Friday of the long-awaited \$850-million loan for Broken Hill Pty. The loan, which originally started out as a \$1.2-billion transaction, will be used to finance BHP's acquisition of Utah International from General Electric Co.

The three-part loan includes a \$100-million, 12-year club loan from a group of 31 banks, a \$300-million commercial-paper facility and two floating-rate notes of \$400 million and \$50 million. The commercial paper will be issued in the name of Chemical Bank, Industrial Bank of Japan and Long-Term Credit Bank. The \$400-million floater will be issued in the name of Bank of Tokyo.

These so-called "front banks" who put their name on the paper will receive guarantees from other

banks in the syndicate for their proportionate share of the transactions. Bank of America, which was unwilling to do this, will issue its own \$50-million FRN.

The operation has been constructed as a non-recourse project loan, with repayments financed by the cash flow generated by the sale of coal.

The compensation to the banks has been structured so that they will earn the equivalent of a split 1/4% margin over Libor.

In Europe, Renfe, the Spanish state railway, will be tapping the market for the equivalent of \$90 million — £20 million, 77 million Deutsche marks and 42 million European currency units. All three loans will run for 10 years and interest will be set at a uniform half-point over the appropriate interbank rate. The terms were widely regarded as very aggressive.

EDP, Portugal's electricity utility, is currently seeking terms on a \$100-million loan. It is aiming for a seven-year maturity and pricing of 1/4-point over Libor, or half a point over the prime rate.

Elsewhere, the Electricity Supply Commission of South Africa (Escom) has arranged a \$50-million, three-year loan at a margin of 1/4-point over Libor.

Trade Surplus Shrinks in Japan

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Japan's trade surplus narrowed in February to a seasonally adjusted \$2.33 billion, compared with \$2.37 billion the previous month, provisional figures show.

The February figure compares with a surplus of \$1.58 billion in the year-earlier period, the Finance Ministry said.

The United States exports in February, while supplying one-fifth of all Japanese imports.

Reports on Budget Reverse Market's Psychology

By Yla Eason
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Reports that an accord may be close on a deficit-reducing package for the federal budget has sparked renewed buying interest in the credit markets.

"As soon as the news was wide-

spread, there was a reversal in psychology," Raul Nicho, vice president of economic research at Money Market Services Inc. in Belmont, California, said. He pre-

dicted, however, that if the news were not confirmed, or if nothing developed over the next few days, the markets would reverse again.

Interest rates fell slightly Friday, halting their weeklong rise, as reports filtered through that President Ronald Reagan had reached an accord with Senate Republicans that would reduce his requests for military spending.

"As long as there is talk, there is hope," one trader said, explaining why prices rose modestly on government securities despite an early morning decline that followed good news on unemployment. The

Labor Department reported that the unemployment rate for February fell two-tenths of a percentage point, to 7.7 percent; this prompted

selling because traders were worried about the implication that a stronger economy has for higher inflation.

The key 12 percent bond due in 2013 fell by three-quarters of a point, to 96 1/4, in response to the unemployment data. However, as trading moved to a close, the bond ended higher at 97 1/2, up one quarter from late Thursday. The bond now yields about 12.34 percent.

Mr. Nicho said, "The movement reflects the type of concern the markets have attached to the budget problems."

Clearer Hints From Fed Are Sought

(Continued from Page 7)

12th year. Interest is set at 3/16-point over the six-month Libor rate, which itself will be set every three months. As explained in detail last week, the mismatching of coupon-fixing and paying dates can add up to seven basis points in yield to investors who finance their purchases by borrowing three-month interbank funds. The INI notes were quoted at 99.

A small \$30-million issue for Sparekassen of Denmark was marketed with interest set at a thin 1/4-point over six-month Libor.

Indo-Suez's \$150 million of 15-year notes, bearing more generous terms than most recent issues (interest set at a quarter-point over the average of the bid-offered interbank rate), ended the week at 99.20 — or just within the 1 percent front-end commissions.

This week, Oesterreichische Landesbank is expected to tap the market for \$100 million of 15-year notes with puts to redeem earlier if desired. The pricing of this issue, like Indo-Suez, is expected to reflect the new market conditions requiring more generous pricing. Austrian paper has traded as low as 12 basis points (on a straight-line basis) over Libor and currently trades about 16 basis points over Libor. The new issue is expected to be priced about 20 basis points over Libor.

In the pound market, Belgium offered £100 million of 10-year floating-rate notes, with interest set at 1/4-point over the interbank rate. In the fixed-rate sterling market, the World Bank offered £100 million of five-year notes bearing an annual coupon of 10 1/4 percent and priced at 99 1/4 to yield 10.69 percent, while Denmark sold £75 million of five-year notes at par, bearing a coupon of 10 1/4 percent.

Activity in European currency units was a bit hectic. After the South African issue last week broke the unofficial queue that Belgian banks have been trying to enforce, Belgian bankers were complaining that the flow of issues was greater than the market could support. All the new issues were trading at big discounts.

PKBanken sold 50 million ECU of eight-year bonds bearing a coupon of 10 1/4 percent and priced at 99 1/4. The notes were quoted by lead manager Société Générale of Paris at a discount of 1 1/4 points.

Belgian bankers say the market cannot take a monthly volume of more than 250 million ECU. They believe that since the bulk of the placement is with Belgian investors, they are best situated to assess the market. Their running of the queue, some admit, may not have been the most efficient system, but they insist it did ensure that the volume was tied with demand.

But SoGen and Credit Commercial de France, which led the South African issue, believe that the market is much wider than just Belgium and that there is no justification for

Belgian banks trying to impose a waiting list on other issuing houses.

In light of the current oversupply, Megal Finance altered its plans and offered 100 million units of 10-year floating-rate notes. This is only the third floater in ECU and the only FRN currently available because the others have been converted into fixed-rate bonds.

The Megal paper will also be convertible on any of the first three coupon dates of the FRN (in three, six, or nine months) into non-callable 10-year bonds bearing a coupon of 11 1/4 percent.

The FRN, which is callable after one year at par, has a final maturity of 10 years. Interest is set at 3/16-point over the three-month interbank rate, which is guaranteed to never be set lower than 5 1/8 percent.

In the fixed-rate market, the European Community sold 60 million ECU of seven-year notes bearing a coupon of 10 1/4 percent. These were priced at a discount of 99 1/4 to yield 10.55 percent. This paper was marketed through a consortium of European savings bank. Another 60 million units for the EC is to be marketed through a traditional Belgian syndicate shortly.

The DM market, as noted ear-

lier, did not benefit from the dollar's gyrations last week and as a result Finland's 150 million DM of seven-year bonds ended the week at 99 1/4. The bonds, carrying a coupon of 7 1/4 percent, were offered at a premium of 100 1/4.

The Asian Development Bank offered 200 million DM of 10-year bonds bearing a coupon of 7 1/4 percent priced at 99 1/4 to yield 7.86 percent. This issue ended the week quoted at 98 1/4.

In the equity-linked market, only Fujitsu's record \$180-million bonds bearing a record low coupon of 3 percent was well received, trading at 101 1/4.

The other issues, all bearing warrants to buy stock, traded at sharp discounts. Reflecting investor disenchantment with warrant issues the latest offerings — Mitsubishi Gas Chemical and Seino Transportation, both seeking \$50 million — are carrying coupons of 6 1/4 percent on their five-year issues, up from the 6 1/4 percent that Nippon Mining offered on its \$50 million, five-year paper.

Despite the higher coupon, Seino was quoted at 92 1/4 and Mitsubishi Gas at 95. Nippon Mining ended the week at 97 1/4.

FIDELITY INTERNATIONAL FUND NV

(Incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands Antilles)

The Directors have declared a dividend of 30 cents (U.S.) per share, the record date of which is February 24, 1984, payable March 9, 1984.

Holders of bearer shares should present coupon number 6 at the Head Office of the Bank of Bermuda, Hamilton, Bermuda; or Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgise at 43 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

Registered shareholders of record February 24, 1984 will have their dividend cheque mailed to their address.

C.T. Collis
Secretary
Hamilton, Bermuda

Fidelity International Fund N.V. was launched in February 1969, is now valued at \$30m and the share price has risen 487% from \$9.40 to \$55.21 as at March 1, 1984.

FIDELITY AMERICAN ASSETS NV

(Incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands Antilles)

The Directors have declared a dividend of 56 cents (U.S.) per share, the record date of which is February 22, 1984, payable March 7, 1984.

Holders of bearer shares should present coupon number 8 at the Head Office of the Bank of Bermuda, Hamilton, Bermuda; or Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgise at 43 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

Registered shareholders of record February 22, 1984 will have their dividend cheque mailed to their address.

C.T. Collis
Secretary
Hamilton, Bermuda

Fidelity American Assets N.V. was launched in October 1974, is now valued at \$71m and the share price has risen 491% from \$10.00 to \$59.12 as at March 1, 1984.

Copies of the latest quarterly and annual reports can be obtained from Fidelity International at:

P.O. Box 670, Pembroke Hall, 9, Bond Street, East Broadway, Pembroke, St. Helier, Jersey. Telephone: (809) 295 0665 Telex: 0280 3318

Fidelity International

'That's the difference'

When it comes to protecting your business against the effects of volatile exchange rates, Standard Chartered has a valuable difference to offer you.

Our 18 dealing centres around the world are in 24-hour-a-day touch with the markets, enabling us to quote unusually competitive rates.

Our international network means that we deal in 55 currencies on a regular basis, so that we can normally meet any requirement immediately.

And our 130-year-long specialisation in international



trade means we're uniquely geared to providing you with protection against undue exposure, through forward dealing and through facilities denominated in SDRs, the ECU or even in currency cocktails devised to suit your individual needs.

Foreign exchange is just one of the services available through 1900 Standard Chartered branches in over 60 countries. Others include merchant banking, trade finance and Eurocurrency loans.

Find out more about them soon. They could make all the difference to you.

Standard Chartered

Direct banking, worldwide

Standard Chartered Bank PLC Head Office: 10 Clements Lane, London EC4N 7AB.

Consolidated Trading OF AMEX Listings

Week ended March 9


Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
AMEX	100.00	0.00	100
AMEX	100.00	0.00	100
AMEX	100.00	0.00	100
AMEX	100.00	0.00	100
AMEX	100.00	0.00	100
AMEX	100.00	0.00	100
AMEX	100.00	0.00	100
AMEX	100.00	0.00	100
AMEX	100.00	0.00	100
AMEX	100.00	0.00	100

Vest LB

Saxter International Inter
Netherlands Amer

\$100,000
Saxter Mark Bonds of

and the
Laboratories,


Japan Express
Tokyo Japan

The Dai Nippon Kangyo Bank

of 1984

The United States Treasury Department has approved the sale of \$100 million of Japanese government bonds to the public.

NATIONAL BANK
CONSTRUCTION AND
D.C.

\$100,000
Saxter Mark Bonds of 1984.

U.S. \$75,000.
Bank of New York Overseas

The Bank of New York

NEW ISSUES FEBRUARY 1984

A MONTHLY REVIEW OF MAJOR ISSUES AND THEIR UNDERWRITERS PUBLISHED IN THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

INDEX


New Issues
February, 1984

All of these securities have been placed, the accompanying appears for purchasing them only

INTERNATIONAL BANK
FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Washington, D.C.

U.S. \$ 200,000,000
11% U.S. Dollar Notes of 1984, due 1989




Deutsche Bank Aktienbank	Credit Suisse First Boston Limited	
Algemeine Bank Nederland N.V.	Banque Nationale de Paris Limited	Paribas Banque Paribas
Dahwa Savings Limited	Geldhaus Sachs International Corp.	Mutual Lynch International Co.
Morgan Guaranty Ltd	Morgan Stanley International	Overseas National Bank Limited
Salomon Brothers International	Société Générale de Banque S.A.	Paribas Bank Corporation International Limited
Union Bank of Switzerland (International) Limited	S.O. Warburg & Co. Ltd.	
Abn-Amro Bank Limited	Akbank and E. Borsellino, Inc.	Ateliers Capital Bank
Abn-Amro Bank N.V.	Asia Bank International Limited	Banco Comandante Sargent
Abn-Amro Bank N.V.	Bank of America N.A.	Bank of America International Bank
Bank d'Algerie, S.A. (International)	Bank Leontine International Ltd	Bank of America International Bank

Also see:

The commercial bank approach, in a survey of 10,000 banks

Foreign



COMMERZBANK OVERSEAS FINANCE N.V.
(incorporated with limited liability in the Netherlands, registered office in Amsterdam)

U.S. \$ 100,000,000

Floating Rate Notes Due 1989 with Warrants to subscribe

U.S. \$ 100,000,000

17 1/4% Notes Due 1989

(Settled on Deposits with the New York Branch of

COMMERZBANK
AG, Frankfurt am Main)

Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Credit Suisse: First Boston Limited

Orion Royal Bank Ltd

Arab Banking Corporation (ABC)
Credito Lyonnais
Klüber, Pfandbrief International
Limited
Lehmann Brothers Kuhn Loeb
International Inc.

ITCB International Limited
Merrill Lynch Capital Markets
Standard Mortgage & Co. Ltd
Morgan Guaranty Ltd
Morgan Stanley International
S.C. Luxembourg S.A. Ltd

New York February 23, 1984		This document is confidential
<h1 style="text-align: center;">EUROFIMA</h1>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Europäische Gesellschaft für die Finanzierung von Eisenbahnmaterial, Basel Société européenne pour le financement de matériel ferroviaire, Bâle Società europea per il finanziamento di materiale ferroviario, Basilea</p>		
<h2 style="text-align: center;">DM 100,000,000 7% % Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1984/1994</h2>		

[illegible]


All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears on a notice of record.

U.S. \$100,000,000

GenFinance N.V.

Floating Rate Notes Due 1994

(Guaranteed as a Subordinated Issue as to payment of principal and interest)



U.S.\$ 206,050,000

Commercial Paper Notes

Purchased and Sold by

**European Banking Company
Limited**

Participating Financial Institutions

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
New York Branch

Banque Nationale de Paris

Bayerische Vereinsbank AG
(Union Bank of Bavaria)
(New York Branch)

Crédit Lyonnais

European Banking Company S.A.
Brussels

International Westminster Bank PLC

Not for sale to persons whose residence or principal place of business is in the United States or to persons whose principal place of business is in a country to which the United States has embargoed goods.

Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Generale Bankmaatschappij N.

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARS AS A MATTER OF RECORD ONLY

B

A\$100,000,000

FIVE YEAR SECURED MULTI-CURRENCY FACILITY
for
BRIDGE OIL LIMITED


provided by
AUSTRIAN AND NEW ZEALAND BANKING GROUP LIMITED
AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A.
BANQUE CH. KAYSER

[illegible]

ST PAULI TRADING COMPANY LIMITED
ELDERB AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
MARINE MIDLAND BANK N.A.
SCOTIA BANKING CORPORATION OF AUSTRALIA LIMITED
PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK
WESTPAC BANKING CORPORATION

Agents
ST AUSTRALIA LIMITED

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.



City of Oslo

Dfls 75,000,000

near Private Placements with institutional investors in The Netherlands

Arranged by
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.

[illegible]

Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt am Main
Issue Price: 100%

Dresdner Bank
AG Aktiengesellschaft

Securities Corporation	Argentine Bank Niederland N.V.	Bank of America International London
Swiss Trust International	Banque Arabe Internationale d'Orfèvements SA (S.A.L.L.)	Banque Brévière Lombard S.A.
Bank Nationale de Paris	Bankers Group	Bayrische Hypothekendar- und Wechsel-Bank AG München
Banka Verrebank Belgrad	Crédit Commercial de France	Bank of Sotheby Bros London
Comptoir International	Dalmei Europe Limited	Deutsches Bank AG Hamburg
Comptoir	Fuji International Finance Limited	Goldman Sachs International Corp.
Comptoir Brothers Kuhn Loeb AG New York	Maschinenbau Harzer Lüneburg	Merrill Lynch Capital Markets New York
Crédit Finance Lyon	Morgan Grenfell & Co.	Morgan Guaranty Ltd
Comptoir Stanley International	The National Commercial Bank (Suez) S.A.S.	The Nikko Securities Co., Tokyo Ltd.
Crédit International	Nomura International	Oesterreichische Länderbank AG Wien
Crédit Royal Bank	Société Générale Internationale	Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited
Bank of Switzerland Geneve	S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.	Yamachi International (Tokyo) Limited

On 1/1/74

Sales In	Net	Sales In
----------	-----	----------

[illegible]

181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle,
92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.
Telephone: 747 12 65. Telex: 613595.

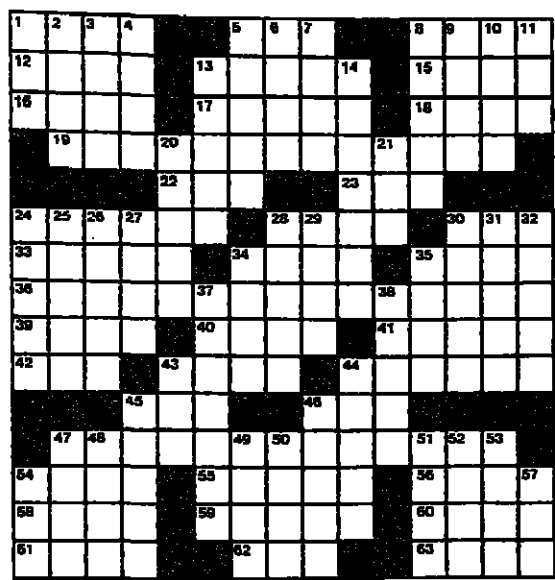
[illegible]

هكذا من الأوصياء

Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg

(Continued from Page 12)

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg
AMC	100	98	99	+
AT&T	100	98	99	+
BA	100	98	99	+
BOE	100	98	99	+
BR	100	98	99	+
CD	100	98	99	+
CE	100	98	99	+
CF	100	98	99	+
CG	100	98	99	+
CH	100	98	99	+
CI	100	98	99	+
CJ	100	98	99	+
CK	100	98	99	+
CL	100	98	99	+
CM	100	98	99	+
CN	100	98	99	+
CO	100	98	99	+
CP	100	98	99	+
CQ	100	98	99	+
CR	100	98	99	+
CS	100	98	99	+
CT	100	98	99	+
CU	100	98	99	+
CV	100	98	99	+
CW	100	98	99	+
CX	100	98	99	+
CY	100	98	99	+
CZ	100	98	99	+
DA	100	98	99	+
DB	100	98	99	+
DC	100	98	99	+
DD	100	98	99	+
DE	100	98	99	+
DF	100	98	99	+
DG	100	98	99	+
DH	100	98	99	+
DI	100	98	99	+
DJ	100	98	99	+
DK	100	98	99	+
DL	100	98	99	+
DM	100	98	99	+
DN	100	98	99	+
DO	100	98	99	+
DP	100	98	99	+
DQ	100	98	99	+
DR	100	98	99	+
DS	100	98	99	+
DT	100	98	99	+
DU	100	98	99	+
DV	100	98	99	+
DW	100	98	99	+
DX	100	98	99	+
DY	100	98	99	+
DZ	100	98	99	+
EA	100	98	99	+
EB	100	98	99	+
EC	100	98	99	+
ED	100	98	99	+
EE	100	98	99	+
EF	100	98	99	+
EG	100	98	99	+
EH	100	98	99	+
EI	100	98	99	+
EJ	100	98	99	+
EK	100	98	99	+
EL	100	98	99	+
EM	100	98	99	+
EN	100	98	99	+
EO	100	98	99	+
EP	100	98	99	+
EQ	100	98	99	+
ER	100	98	99	+
ES	100	98	99	+
ET	100	98	99	+
EU	100	98	99	+
EV	100	98	99	+
EW	100	98	99	+
EX	100	98	99	+
EY	100	98	99	+
EZ	100	98	99	+
FA	100	98	99	+
FB	100	98	99	+
FC	100	98	99	+
FD	100	98	99	+
FE	100	98	99	+
FF	100	98	99	+
FG	100	98	99	+
FH	100	98	99	+
FI	100	98	99	+
FJ	100	98	99	+
FK	100	98	99	+
FL	100	98	99	+
FM	100	98	99	+
FN	100	98	99	+
FO	100	98	99	+
FP	100	98	99	+
FQ	100	98	99	+
FR	100	98	99	+
FS	100	98	99	+
FT	100	98	99	+
FU	100	98	99	+
FV	100	98	99	+
FW	100	98	99	+
FX	100	98	99	+
FY	100	98	99	+
FZ	100	98	99	+
GA	100	98	99	+
GB	100	98	99	+
GC	100	98	99	+
GD	100	98	99	+
GE	100	98	99	+
GF	100	98	99	+
GG	100	98	99	+
GH	100	98	99	+
GI	100	98	99	+
GJ	100	98	99	+
GK	100	98	99	+
GL	100	98	99	+
GM	100	98	99	+
GN	100	98	99	+
GO	100	98	99	+
GP	100	98	99	+
GQ	100	98	99	+
GR	100	98	99	+
GS	100	98	99	+
GT	100	98	99	+
GU	100	98	99	+
GV	100	98	99	+
GW	100	98	99	+
GX	100	98	99	+
GY	100	98	99	+
GZ	100	98	99	+
HA	100	98	99	+
HB	100	98	99	+
HC	100	98	99	+
HD	100	98	99	+
HE	100	98	99	+
HF	100	98	99	+
HG	100	98	99	+
HH	100	98	99	+
HI	100	98	99	+
HJ	100	98	99	+
HK	100	98	99	+
HL	100	98	99	+
HM	100	98	99	+
HN	100	98	99	+
HO	100	98	99	+
HP	100	98	99	+
HQ	100	98	99	+
HR	100	98	99	+
HS	100	98	99	+
HT	100	98	99	+
HU	100	98	99	+
HV	100	98	99	+
HW	100	98	99	+
HX	100	98	99	+
HY	100	98	99	+
HZ	100	98	99	+
IA	100	98	99	+
IB	100	98	99	+
IC	100	98	99	+
ID	100	98	99	+
IE	100	98	99	+
IF	100	98	99	+
IG	100	98	99	+
IH	100	98	99	+
II	100	98	99	+
IJ	100	98	99	+
IK	100	98	99	+
IL	100	98	99	+
IM	100	98	99	+
IN	100	98	99	+
IO	100	98	99	+
IP	100	98	99	+
IQ	100	98	99	+
IR	100	98	99	+
IS	100	98	99	+
IT	100	98	99	+
IU	100	98	99	+
IV	100	98	99	+
IW	100	98	99	+
IX	100	98	99	+
IY	100	98	99	+
IZ	100	98	99	+
JA	100	98	99	+
JB	100	98	99	+
JC	100	98	99	+
JD	100	98	99	+
JE	100	98	99	+
JF	100	98	99	+
JG	100	98	99	+
JH	100	98	99	+
JI	100	98	99	+
JJ	100	98	99	+
JK	100	98	99	+
JL	100	98	99	+
JM	100	98	99	+
JN	100	98	99	+
JO	100	98	99	+
JP	100	98	99	+
JQ	100	98	99	+
JR	100	98	99	+
JS	100	98	99	+
JT	100	98	99	+
JU	100	98	99	+
JV	100	98	99	+
JW	100	98	99	+
JX	100	98	99	+
JY	100	98	99	+
JZ	100	98	99	+
KA	100	98	99	+
KB	100	98	99	+
KC	100	98	99	+
KD	100	98	99	+
KE	100	98	99	+
KF	100	98	99	+
KG	100	98	99	+
KH	100	98	99	+
KI	100	98	99	+
KJ	100	98	99	+
KK	100	98	99	+
KL	100	98	99	+
KM	100	98	99	+
KN	100	98	99	+
KO	100	98	99	+
KP	100	98	99	+
KQ	100	98	99	+
KR	100	98	99	+
KS	100	98	99	+
KT	100	98	99	+
KU	100	98	99	+
KV	100	98	99	+
KW	100	98	99	+
KX	100	98	99	+
KY	100	98	99	+
KZ	100	98	99	+
LA	100	98	99	+
LB	100	98	99	+
LC	100	98	99	+
LD	100	98	99	+
LE	100	98	99	+
LF	100	98	99	+
LG	100	98	99	+
LH	100	98	99	+
LI	100	98	99	+
LJ	100	98	99	+
LK	100	98	99	+
LL	100	98	99	+
LM	100	98	99	+
LN	100	98	99	+
LO	100	98	99	+
LP	100	98	99	+
LQ	100	98	99	+
LR	100	98	99	+
LS	100	98	99	+
LT	100	98	99	+
LU	100	98	99	+
LV	100	98	99	+
LW	100	98	99	+
LX	100	98	99	+
LY	100	98	99	+
LZ	100	98	99	+
MA	100	98	99	+
MB	100	98	99	+
MC	100	98	99	+
MD	100	98	99	+
ME	100	98	99	+
MF	100	98	99	+
MG	100	98	99	+
MH	100	98	99	+
MI	100	98	99	+
MJ	100	98	99	+
MK	100	98	99	+
ML	100	98	99	+
MM	100	98	99	+
MN	100	98	99	+
MO	100	98	99	+
MP	100	98	99	+
MQ	100	98	99	+
MR	100	98	99	+
MS	100	98	99	+
MT	100	98	99	+
MU	100	98	99	+
MV	100	98	99	+
MW	100	98	99	+
MX	100	98	99	+
MY	100	98	99	+
MZ	100	98	99	+
NA	100	98	99	+
NB	100	98	99	+
NC	100	98	99	+
ND	100	98	99	+
NE	100	98	99	+
NF	100	98	99	+
NG	100	98	99	+
NH	100	98	99	+
NI	100	98	99	+
NJ	100	98	99	+
NK	100	98	99	+
NL	100	98	99	+
NM	100	98	99	+
NN	100	98	99	+
NO	100	98	99	+
NP	100	98	99	+
NQ	100	98	99	+
NR	100	98	99	+
NS	100	98	99	+
NT	100	98	99	+
NU	100	98	99	+
NV	100	98	99	+



ACROSS

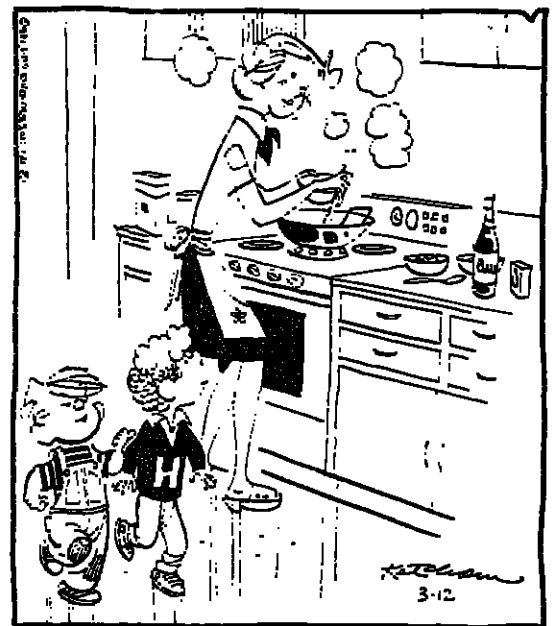
1 Augments
5 Meas. at a service station
8 Seagoing pole
12 Legislative body
13 Suffix with sect
15 Sprinter's target
16 Donkey: Ger.
17 Charlie McCarthy's medium
18 Was obligated
19 Composite representations
22 Warner of football fame
23 Corded fabric
24 Inca, e.g.
28 Rain
30 Pride, e.g.
34 Dismissed
35 Article in Hamburg
36 Challenge invented in 1913
38 Admiral Nelson's beloved
40 Dark fluids
41 Kind
42 Vegas

DOWN

1 Punctless punch
2 Record
3 Elks' cousins
4 Town west of Caen
5 Talk in
6 Job for a young officer
7 Secular
8 Bend
9 Hook
10 Some
11 One end of a spectrum
13 A cause of confusion
14 Bridge term
18 Old-fashioned footwear
21 Comparative suffix
24 Ray, noted boxing manager
25 One of the Talmudges
26 Condemns
27 U.S. artificial satellite
28 He portrayed Tolson
29 Auto pioneer
30 Dimensions
31 Table Bay is one
32 Necessities
33 Strobile
35 Post Pound
37 Royal name
38 German sub
43 Suffix with marvel
44 Jerome Hines, e.g.
45 Toyshop display
46 Rhythm
47 Worry
48 Crooks
49 Part of Q.E.D.
50 Sch. at West Point
51 Concept
52 Possessive pronoun
53 Kind of egg
54 Vogue
57 Zodiacal sign

New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"THAT'S MY MOM. WE GO BACK A LONG WAY."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YUMOS
 _ _ _ _
 _ _ _ _
 _ _ _ _
 _ _ _ _

MEERY
 _ _ _ _
 _ _ _ _
 _ _ _ _
 _ _ _ _

CHUNQE
 _ _ _ _
 _ _ _ _
 _ _ _ _
 _ _ _ _

LAMMAM
 _ _ _ _
 _ _ _ _
 _ _ _ _
 _ _ _ _

Now arrange the dried letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: A _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ (Answers tomorrow)

Friday's Jumble: Owing prize costly museum
 Answer: "What do you serve here?" — "SOUP TO NUTS!"

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	15	8	Bangkok	32	24
Amsterdam	12	5	Beijing	28	18
Athens	18	10	Bombay	30	22
Berlin	15	7	Calcutta	32	24
Birmingham	12	4	Chongqing	28	18
Boston	18	10	Delhi	30	22
Buenos Aires	22	14	Hankow	28	18
Cardiff	15	7	Harbin	22	14
Cebu	28	20	Hong Kong	30	22
Chicago	22	14	Kobe	28	18
Copenhagen	18	10	Manila	30	22
Dallas	20	12	Medan	28	18
Dublin	15	7	Osaka	28	18
Edinburgh	12	4	Seoul	28	18
Geneva	18	10	Singapore	30	22
Hankow	28	20	Taipei	28	18
Hong Kong	30	22	Tokyo	28	18
Kobe	28	18			
London	18	10			
Los Angeles	22	14			
Madrid	20	12			
Manila	30	22			
Moscow	12	4			
Munich	18	10			
Nairobi	28	20			
Paris	18	10			
Perth	22	14			
Prague	18	10			
Rangoon	28	20			
Reykjavik	12	4			
Rome	18	10			
San Francisco	22	14			
Seattle	18	10			
Shanghai	28	20			
Stockholm	12	4			
Sydney	22	14			
Taipei	28	18			
Tokyo	28	18			
Winnipeg	12	4			
Zurich	18	10			

MIDDLE EAST

Amman 22, 14
 Beirut 18, 10
 Damascus 22, 14
 Jerusalem 18, 10
 Tel Aviv 22, 14

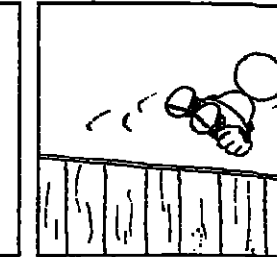
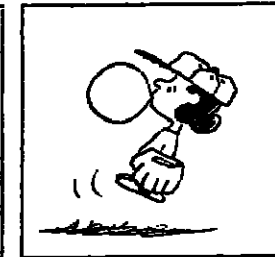
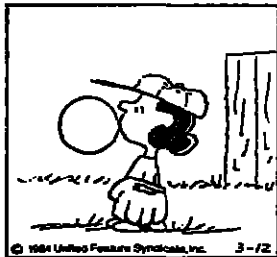
OCEANIA

Auckland 22, 14
 Sydney 22, 14

Cloudy: c; Foggy: f; Rain: r; Heavy rain: hr; Overcast: o; Partly cloudy: pc; Rain showers: rs; Snow: s; Storm: st.

MONDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Smooth. FRANKFURT: Overcast. Temp. 12-18. NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-55. PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 12-18. ZURICH: Fair. Temp. 12-18. BANGKOK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 28-32. HONG KONG: Partly cloudy. Temp. 28-32. SINGAPORE: Partly cloudy. Temp. 28-32. TOKYO: Partly cloudy. Temp. 18-22.

PEANUTS



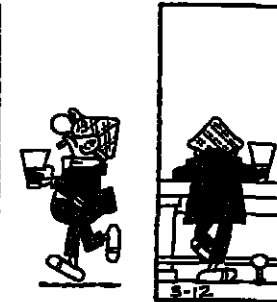
BLONDIE



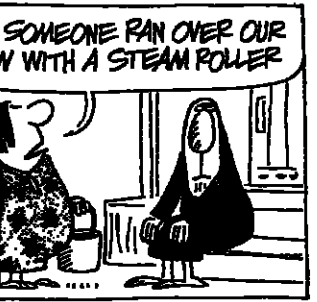
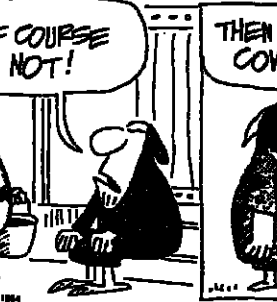
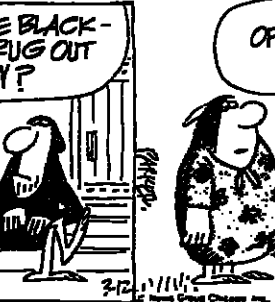
BEETLE BAILEY



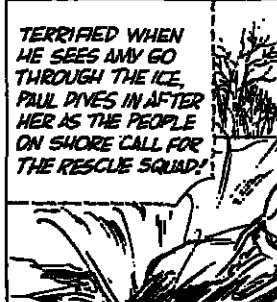
ANDY CAPP



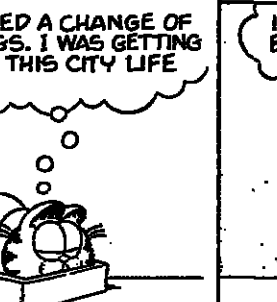
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOKS

SAUL BELLOW:
Vision and Revision

By Daniel Fuchs. 345 pp. \$35.
 Duke University Press, Box 6697, College
 Sta., Durham, North Carolina 27708.

Reviewed by Anatole Brody

TO understand Saul Bellow and his novels is to go a long way toward understanding not only American literature, but American life as well, for no other novelist has made a more intelligent and passionate attempt to explore both his chosen medium and his milieu. Bellow has wrestled with American culture like Jacob wrestling with the angel, exclaiming, "I will not let you go unless you bless me."

Someone observed that Bellow has the most teeming imagination of any contemporary novelist. To discuss his work is such an all-embracing project that it is like struggling toward a philosophy of life and a theory of culture at the same time. It requires a very brave and capable man to undertake such an examination and, in "Saul Bellow: Vision and Revision," Daniel Fuchs has earned whichever admiring adjectives we may wish to apply to him.

A professor of English at the City University of New York, Fuchs is indefatigable without writing like one of those biographers whose energy goes entirely into facts and leaves nothing over for style. Confronted with the bewildering richness of Bellow's papers — his vast versions of manuscripts and his notes for each novel — Fuchs invariably finds something interesting for its own sake as well as useful in tracing the development of the author's books and his career.

While they are modestly subordinated, Fuchs's own talents as a critic and a writer are abundantly evident. In contrasting Bellow to the typical modernist tenor of American fiction, Fuchs describes these others as writers

who "make style the subject of their books, subordinating personality to form, character to artifact, event to irony and action to word." Like Dostoevsky, he says, Bellow is "a romantic in the world of thought," one who believes in "the lyricism of ideas." As Bellow himself says, "I am certain that there are human qualities still to be discovered." In discussing Freud in an interview, Bellow said: "What is the unconscious after all? The unconscious is anything that we don't know. Is it possible that what we don't know has a metaphysical character and not a Freudian, naturalistic character?"

In discussing the style of "The Adventures of Augie March," Fuchs calls it "mandarin picaresque, designed to record bumpy shifts, personal discontinuities, reversals and encrustations of circumstance." Of "Henderson the Rain King," he asks, "Was reality ever more boisterously pursued?" The tone of "Herzog" is the "truest desecrating voice."

For a Bellow character, Fuchs writes, "grief can be a species of business." He defends Bellow's preference for the relatively tender romanticism of William Blake, as opposed to the apocalyptic violence of much contemporary romantic writing. Some of the darkness of Bellow's books, we gather, is a result of a romanticism that has nowhere to go.

Not everybody will agree with Bellow's own assessment of his "Mr. Sammler's Planet," which he now says reads too much like an essay. "Humboldt's Gift," which Bellow regards as his funniest book, could use, in some observers' opinions, more of the structured argument of the other book.

Though Fuchs is admiring, as he ought to be, he is not uncritically partial in the manner of some biographers who sound as if the sheer weight of their material had overawed their powers of discrimination. Fuchs has reservations about "The Dean's December," Bellow's most recent novel, and introduces small doubts here and there about certain aspects of his subject's other works. Sometimes he even quotes Bellow's characters against him, as in the case of Ramona, who says about Herzog: "What is also true about his creator, that 'unless you're having a bad time with a woman you can't be serious.'"

Fuchs is excited by his subject, and that excitement gives his biography something like Bellow's "lyricism of ideas." To choose just one example, here is Fuchs's comparison of Huck Finn and Augie March: "Both marginal characters are sensitive, compassionate, effectively orphaned, skeptical, resisting, observant, typically 'lightning on,' unheroic, buoyant, though carrying a weight of suffering, elegiac about nature, with a strong nocturnal streak coming through the daylight of their vernacular delivery."

Anatole Brody is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

ANDES HASH
 LOUVER REQUEST
 MANDATE ERUDITE
 IBSEN GEL AARON
 CATS PALIR NERO
 AMO BARKEEP SCR
 APOUND OFF FLESH
 PST RAG
 FEATHERWEIGHT
 CRO SEXIEST ARA
 HISS RAJAH LIEF
 ADITIS RNS FIRMA
 FANATIC ELEANOR
 EYELASH CLEANER
 SEGO ETATIS

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

HOWEVER expert a player may be, there comes a time when he makes a simple miscalculation. A small shadow has passed over his mental vision, and he explains in the post-mortem to his suffering partner that he has had a "blind spot."

The same ophthalmological problem can afflict the expert when he turns to writing. It is less likely then, for he has time to reflect and can recruit another expert to verify his analysis. But it still happens.

The diagramed deal is from a quiz book by two European experts. They point out, rightly, that North is too strong to raise the one-heart response to game. Six hearts would be a virtual certainty if South held as little as K-Q-J-x of hearts. The three-club rebid, with heart support to follow, is the traditional solution for North.

Many modern experts would prefer three spades, a bid with no natural meaning. It should be a splinter, promising a powerful hand with a heart fit and, at most, one spade.

As it is, South has no interest in slam and is hard-pressed to score 10 tricks. A spade is led, and East takes the ace and shifts to the club ten.

This seems to defeat the contract, for the declarer has no entry to his hand to take the trump finesse. The declarer allows the ten to win, but takes the ace on the next round.

The authors, suffering from the universal blind spot, suggest that the declarer should cash two diamond winners and then exit with a club. West, they say, will now have to permit the declarer to reach his hand in finesse in trumps. This would be true enough if they had been less casual with the heart spots. Giving West the nine and East the seven is

fatal, for when West wins the third round of clubs he can play a fourth with decisive results. East ruffs with the five or the seven, forcing an honor, and West has a natural trump trick.

East's upcard has knocked out the declarer, or perhaps the authors.

NORTH
 ♠ A 8 6 2
 ♥ A K Q J 4
 ♦ A 7 3
 ♣ A 7 2

EAST (D)
 ♠ A Q 6 4 2
 ♥ 7 2
 ♦ 9 8 5
 ♣ 10 9 5

SOUTH
 ♠ K 7 3
 ♥ Q J 10 8
 ♦ 7 3
 ♣ J 8 3

East and West were vulnerable.
 The bidding:
 East South West North
 Pass Pass Pass Pass
 Pass 1 ♣ Pass 2 ♣
 Pass 1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠
 Pass 4 ♠ Pass 4 ♠

West led the spade jack.

SPORTS BRIEFS

U.S. Team Sets Record in Women's Relay

SYRACUSE, N.Y. (AP) — A University of Tennessee team, Karol Davidson, Alison Quench, Alisa Harvey and Joetta Clark, broke the world indoor best in the women's 4x-800 meter relay Saturday with a time of 8 minutes, 40.17 seconds in the National Collegiate Athletic Association indoor track and field championships.

With Clark turning in a superb anchor leg of 2:08.0, the team erased the mark of 8:41.6 set by the Soviet national team on March 17, 1972, at Richmond, Virginia. The Tennessee team had set the U.S. collegiate record of 8:42.96 in Friday's qualifying heats.

Angela Thacker, winning the long jump and finishing second in Nebraska's 55-meter dash sweep, led the Cornhuskers to the overall women's team title.

Mike Conley, long jump bronze medalist at the world championships last summer in Helsinki, won that event and the triple jump to give Arkansas the men's championship.

Lietzke, Archer Lead Doral Golf by 1

MIAMI (UPI) — Bruce Lietzke shot a 67 and George Archer a 69 to share a one-stroke lead at 11-under-par 205 after Saturday's third round of the Doral Open golf tournament.

One shot back were Jack Nicklaus — who led most of the day until he double-bogeyed the 16th hole — Johnny Miller and Gary Hallberg. Nicklaus finished with a 70, Miller a 68 and Hallberg a 69. At 207 were Tom Kite (70), Bernhard Langer (68) and Wayne Levi (69).

Nicklaus had taken a two-stroke lead after holing a 30-footer for a birdie at No. 14. Then he bogeyed out of a bunker on the par-3 15th. And on No. 16 he drove into the rough, hit his second shot into a bunker, blasted 20 feet past the cup and three putted for a 6.

"Anybody who hit it the way I hit it, shot 70 and was one shot out of the lead should be delighted," said Nicklaus. "And I am."

Nicklaus, with a par-72 Friday, shared the halfway lead at 136 with Australian Bob Shearer (a second-round 68) and Archer (a 65). Kite's 69 had tied him for second at 137 with Hallberg (70). Shearer slumped to a 73 Saturday.

West Berlin Renames Street for Owens

BERLIN (AP) — A street leading to Olympic Stadium was renamed Saturday in honor of Jesse Owens, the late U.S. track star who captured four gold medals at the 1936 Berlin Olympics.

Owens's widow, Ruth, unveiled the new street sign — which changed Stadium Avenue to Jesse Owens Avenue — at the same open-air arena where Owens performed. The stadium, built for the 1936 Games, is in West Berlin and is still used for soccer matches.

The sprinter and jumper, who died four years ago, equaled the world mark at that time in the 100-meter dash and broke world records in the 200-meter and long jump. He also won a gold in the 400-meter relay.

Among those attending Saturday's brief ceremony were U.S. Olympic gold medalists Edwin Moses, who won the 400-meter hurdles in 1976 at Montreal, and Wilma Rudolph, who won the 100- and 200-meter dashes and anchored the victorious 400-meter-relay team in 1960 at Rome.

Selected U.S. College Basketball Scores

FRIDAY'S RESULTS	CONFERENCE TOURNAMENTS	Saturday Results	CONFERENCE TOURNAMENTS
Atlantic Coast (First Round) Duke 64, Georgia Tech 63, OT Maryland 49, North Carolina 43 Carolina 78, Clemson 44 Wake Forest 44, Virginia 31 Atlantic Ten (Semifinals) St. Bonaventure 81, George Washington 75 West Virginia 47, Temple 40 Big East (Semifinals) Georgetown 79, St. John's 68 Syracuse 65, Villanova 65 Kansas 70, Kansas St. 59 Oklahoma 80, Colorado 78 Big Six (Semifinals) Montana 76, Montana St. 64 Nevada-Reno 85, Weber St. 68 ECAC North (Semifinals) Lambert 64, Marist 58 Robert Morris 62, Fairleigh Dickinson 58 ECAC South (Semifinals) Rider 66, Drexel 54 Midwest (Semifinals) Memphis 81, Florida St. 63 Virginia Tech 69, Louisville 61 Mid-American (First Round) E. Michigan 64, Bowling Green 58, OT Kent St. 57, Ohio U. 53 Toledo 72, N. Illinois 68 Mid-Continent (First Round) Cleveland 82, N. Iowa 70, OT Ill-Chicago 57, Valparaiso 46 SW Missouri St. 58, Wis.-Green Bay 51 W. Illinois 81, E. Illinois 65 Midwest City (Semifinals) Oral Roberts 80, Evansville 69 Xavier, Ohio 80, Loyola, Ill. 69 New England Regional (Semifinals) Sacred Heart, Conn. 72, AIC 49, 2OT South Dakota St. 74, Cent. Connecticut 59 East Regional (Semifinals) C.W. Post 65, Dartmouth 62 St. Augustine's, N.C. 64, Norfolk St. 64 South Atlantic Regional (Semifinals) North St. 70, Western-Southern 51, OT Virginia Union 45, Randolph-Macon 30 South Regional (Semifinals) North Alabama 66, West Georgia 65 North Atlantic Regional (Semifinals) Morningside 84, N. Michigan 70, OT Wayne St. 68, N. Neb.-Omaha 70, OT South Atlantic Regional (Championship) Cent. Missouri St. 79, Jacksonville St. 60, 2OT West Regional (Semifinals) Pope John 57, Chapman 57 San Francisco St. 65, Col.-Riverside 57 Ohio Valley (First Round) Morehead St. 80, Murray St. 64 Youngstown St. 62, Tennessee Tech 55, OT South Central Regional (Third Place) Columbia Coll. 60, 65, NW Missouri St. 63 Pacific Coast Athletic (Semifinals) Fresno St. 71, Cal.-Poly 57 New-Las Vegas 91, Utah St. 78 Auburn 60, Tennessee 58 Kentucky 64, Alabama 44	Southland (Semifinals) Lamar 65, McNeese 61, 4OT Louisiana Tech 49, NE Louisiana 54 Southwest (Championship) Rice 53, Texas Tech 49 Texas A&M 51, St. Methodist 57 Southwestern Athletic (Semifinals) Alabama St. 74, Clark 51 Texas Southern 74, Southern 49 Trans-America (Championship) Houston Baptist 81, Southeastern 74 Westera Athletic (Semifinals) New Mexico 64, Brigham Young 55 Texas-St. Paso 62, Wyoming 52	Southland (Championship) Louisiana Tech 68, Lamar 45 Southwest (Semifinals) Arkansas 49, Texas A&M 47 Houston St. Rice 51 Midwest (Championship) Alcorn St. 70, Texas Southern 49 Houston Baptist 81, Southeastern 74 Devon 64, Old Dominion 43	Southland (Semifinals) Duke 77, North Carolina 76 Maryland 64, Wake Forest 54 Atlantic Ten (Championship) West Virginia 59, St. Bonaventure 56 Rice 51, Connecticut Coll. 78 ECAC North (Semifinals) Georgetown 82, Syracuse 72, OT Big East (Championship) Nevada-Reno 71, Montana 69 ECAC Division III (Championship) Trinity, Conn. 79, Connecticut Coll. 78 ECAC Metro (Championship) Long Island U. 87, Robert Morris 81 ECAC North Atlantic (Championship) Northwestern 83, Canisius 76 ECAC South (Championship) Richmond 74, Nova 76 East Coast (Championship) Rider 73, Bucknell 71 Metro (Championship) Memphis St. 70, Virginia Tech 45 Mid-American (Semifinals) Kent St. 67, E. Michigan 58 Miami, Ohio St. Toledo 44 Mid-Continent (Semifinals) W. Illinois 87, Ill-Chicago 67 Midwest City (Championship) Oral Roberts 44, Xavier, Ohio 44 Midwest Valley (Championship) Tulsa 70, Creighton 62, OT NCAA Division II New England Regional (Championship) Sacred Heart, Conn. 86, S. Dakota St. 81, OT Conn. Connecticut 102, AIC 91 (consolation) Midwest Regional Monmouth St. 84, Quinn 81 (consolation) South Atlantic Regional (Championship) Virginia Union 53, Norfolk St. 58 Ron-Wacon 69, Win-Salem 54 (consolation) Rice 51, Connecticut Coll. 78 Kentucky Western 94, Bakerfield St. 85 Lewis, Ill. 93, Selwyn 87 North Central Regional (Championship) Morningside 75, Wayne St. 63, 7OT NCAA Division III (Championship) Clark, Mass. 86, Nazareth, N.Y. 64 De Ponce, Ind. 70, LaMoreaux-Owen, Tenn. 49 Union, N.J. 57, Kentucky St. 51, N.J. 56 Northwest 65, Nebraska Western 54 NCAA East Regional (Semifinals) Geneva 103, Kings, N.Y. 85 Ohio Valley (Championship) Morehead St. 67, Youngstown St. 44 Southwestern (Championship) Kentucky St. Auburn 49



DePaul Wins Finale for Coach Meyer

DePaul University's basketball team gave Ray Meyer a lift so he could do a little trimming after the Blue Demons downed Marquette, 64-49, Saturday in Meyer's regular-season coaching finale. Meyer, 70, has a record of 723 victories and 333 losses (playoffs aside) to show for his 42 years on the job, ranking him fifth in victories among Division I coaches.

هكذا من الأصل

SPORTS

Witherspoon Takes WBC Title

By Michael Katz
New York Times Service

LAS VEGAS — With the two other titleholders at ringside, along with Muhammad Ali — a reminder that the world has survived three heavyweight champions before — Tim Witherspoon outpointed Greg Page Friday night to become the third man in the current crowded picture.

The scheduled 12-round bout was to determine the World Boxing Council's successor to Larry Holmes, who resigned that title in December but was subsequently recognized by the new International Boxing Federation. Holmes and Gerrie Coetzee, the World Boxing Association titleholder who is scheduled to meet later this year, were at opposite ends of the Las Vegas Convention Center ring.

Ali was surprised of his role in 1967 for refusing induction into the Army. Subsequently, Joe Frazier and Jimmy Ellis won recognition as champions, but a majority of the world still acknowledged Ali.

Neither Witherspoon nor Page was a reminder Friday night of Ali or Holmes at their peaks, but Witherspoon, the aggressor throughout, started and finished strongly. One judge, Charles Minkler, scored the fight a draw, 114-114. But Jerry Roth and Lou Tabat favored Witherspoon, each by 117-111.

The 25-year-old Page, who followed Ali out of Louisville, Kentucky, was supposed to have been favored Friday night. The No. 1 contender of both the WBC and WBA, however, weighed in Thursday at a bloated 239½ pounds (108.6 kilograms), about 10 pounds over his best fighting weight and the odds, which had favored him by 9-5 at one point, dropped to 6-5, pick 'em.

Witherspoon, who weighed in at 220½, or three-quarters of a pound

more than when he lost a 12-round split decision to Holmes as a 6-1 underdog last May, did not need the extra roll around Page's waist to devise a fight plan.

"I plan to go downstairs," he had been saying all along.

He went directly at Page's oversized body with solid right hands in the opening round. Midway through, he combined a right to the body with a left hook to the head and Page hastily retreated.

In the second round, Witherspoon went not only downstairs but to the basement. A low right hand had Page doubled over momentarily and Witherspoon then went upstairs to the head with a chopping right and a solid hook.

Witherspoon was walking through Page's punches and in the third landed another solid right to the head that had Page retreating. Witherspoon was taking away Page's jab by holding his right hand crossed in front of his face, but at the end of the third round Page finally found the opening.

Witherspoon was vulnerable to left hooks and Page, who was doing most of his fighting off the ropes, landed two solid ones at the end of the third round that forced Witherspoon back.

The second half of the fourth round was fought in one neutral corner, Page's back to the ropes and the two large men leaning on each other. Page kept firing right uppercuts, Witherspoon responding with left hooks.

Witherspoon, who had opened his mouth for air as early as the second round, was throwing fewer and fewer punches. In the fifth round, although he landed a couple of solid rights, he did little else but lean.

He did land some solid right hands at the beginning of the sixth, but Page again showed he has a solid chin.

The crowd of about 6,000 was booing often as the two fighters became more and more sluggish.

Witherspoon, who by now looked more out of shape than Page's stomach, landed more solid blows in the seventh. But, cut on the lip and with his mouth open, he seemed discouraged when Page just shook them off and started dancing for the first time since early in the fight. In most jurisdictions, however, points are not awarded for taking punches but for landing them.

In the eighth round, when Page landed a light punch as Referee Mills Lane was breaking a clinch, Witherspoon angrily cocked his right hand and let go a chopping punch over Lane's arms to Page's head. But Page, jabbing more effectively now and hurrying Witherspoon with an occasional body punch, landed more blows when the referee was not in the way.

Page scored with a solid left hook to the side of the head, his best punch of the fight, midway through the ninth round. Witherspoon charged gamely forward.

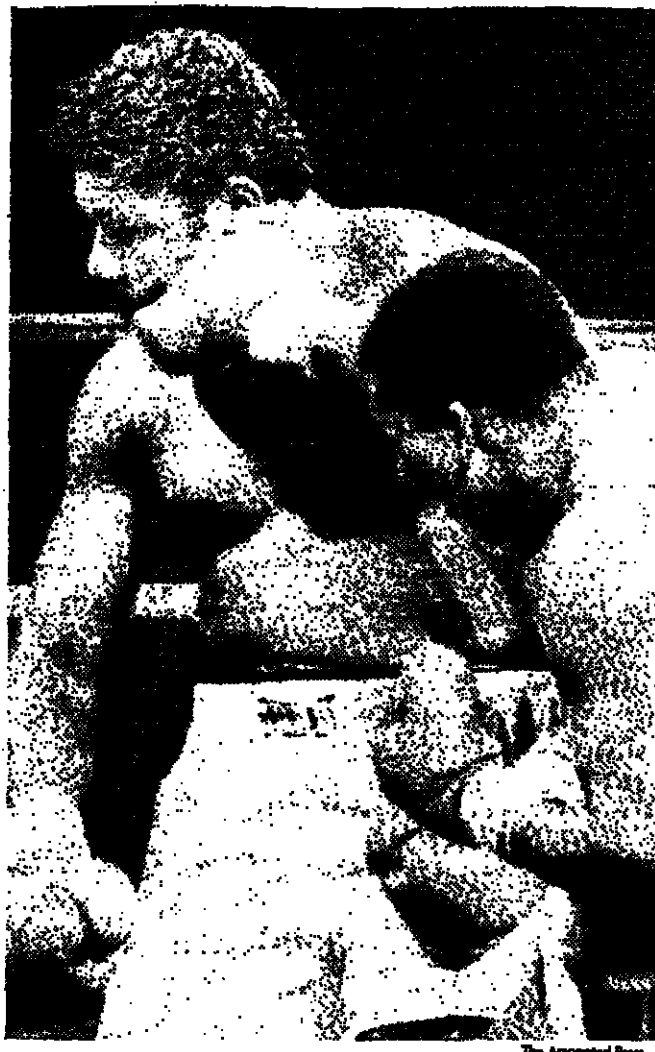
Witherspoon, 26, who has been boxing for less than five years, came into Friday night's fight with a 17-1 record with 12 knockouts. Page took a 23-1 record with 18 knockouts into the bout.

■ DeLeon Easily Keeps Crown

Carlos DeLeon successfully defended his WBC cruiserweight championship Friday with a unanimous 12-round decision over Anthony Davis, United Press International reported from Las Vegas.

DeLeon, with a 5-inch reach advantage, controlled the fight from the outset. His left jab found its mark in the first round, puffing up Davis's left eye, which was nearly closed by the fight's end. DeLeon outboxed Davis throughout and scored a ninth-round knockdown.

The three official cards had it



Tim Witherspoon scoring solidly against a pudgy Greg Page.

118-113, 118-12 and 115-112 in favor of DeLeon, now 36-2-1. Davis is 14-2 lifetime.

Friday's fight was the second defense for DeLeon since he won the WBC title for the second time by stopping S.T. Gordon last July 17. DeLeon, in his only other fight prior to meeting Davis, knocked out

McKinney, Johnson Cup Victors

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WATERVILLE VALLEY, New Hampshire — Slicing with renewed confidence, Tamara McKinney of the United States completed a sweep of two women's World Cup races with a decisive victory in a giant slalom here Sunday.

Meanwhile, in Whistler, British Columbia, U.S. Olympic champion Bill Johnson won his second straight men's cup downhill in a time of 2 minutes, 28.5 seconds. In his third cup triumph of the season, Johnson easily defeated Helmut Hefelechner of Austria, second in 2:03.17, and Firmin Zibriggin, third in 2:03.18.

Todd Brooker was fourth in 2:03.52 and fellow Canadian Steve Podborski, making the final start of a brilliant 10-year career, was next in 2:03.75.

Urs Räber of Switzerland won the cup downhill title despite finishing well back Sunday. Erwin Resch of Austria, his nearest challenger, fell; third-placed Franz Klammer of Austria also finished in the pack. Räber finished with 94 points, 3 ahead of Resch. Johnson was third with 87, dropping Klammer to fourth (79) and Podborski to fifth (79).

McKinney, the reigning women's overall cup champion, streaked through Sunday's two runs, each with 41 gates, in a combined 2:09.66, a half-second ahead of Erika Hess of Switzerland (2:10.16). American Cristin Cooper was third in 2:10.30.

McKinney had won Saturday's slalom here by more than a 1.10 seconds over Brigitte Gaudin of Switzerland.

Last year, McKinney won twice and had a second in three cup races here, helping her become the first U.S. woman to win the overall title in 17-year history.

"It's kind of hard to say it got me psyched because I won here last year," she said. "There are a lot of things I did last year that people keep wondering if I'm going to live up to. I didn't want to come in with the attitude of having to live up to last year."

The back-to-back victories were her first of the current cup season and followed a season of disappointing seconds and thirds. "This year has kind of been a long year — it wasn't the best January and February," she said.

The performances bolted McKinney from seventh to fourth place in the overall cup standings. Hess leads with 234 points, followed by Hanne Wenzel of Liechtenstein (217) and Irene Epple of West Germany (178). McKinney has 167; Cooper is fifth with 161.

In the slalom standings, McKinney moved up to second with 89 points behind Hess, who has 87. Hess is also the giant slalom leader with 92 points. Cooper is second with 90 and McKinney third with 69.

McKinney won Saturday's first heat and was runner-up in the second to register a combined 1:37.78. "It was my best race this season," she said. "I skied a lot more aggressively, although I made one mistake in the first race."

Gaudin, third after the first run, moved up to second after totaling 1:38.91. Olympic silver medalist Perrine Pelen of France jumped from seventh to third (1:38.56) with a second run of 46.98 seconds.

Hess finished fifth Saturday in 1:39.34, 15-hundredths of a second behind fourth-placed Brigitte Oertli of Switzerland. Cooper had the best time of the second run, 46.79, and climbed from 16th to a tie for 6th with Dorotea Tkalka of Poland.

Roswitha Steiner of Austria, winner of a slalom here last year, faltered on Saturday's first run and did not finish. Olympic gold medal slalom winner Pauletti Magoni of Italy also slipped during her first run and did not finish.

Aside from her slow cup start this season, McKinney failed to finish the Olympic slalom. She attributed her breakthrough Saturday to being more relaxed. "It's an up that I've needed for a while. I had bright spots but I've really had a hard time putting two good runs in the same race."

McKinney took the lead on Saturday's first run, finishing ahead of Monika Hess of Switzerland by more than six-tenths of a second. But McKinney had to contend with an official protest lodged by a course referee who said she had straddled one of the 60 gates.

The protest was dismissed after a five-member jury viewed a videotape of her run. One U.S. ski team official said McKinney made the gate only because she has "probably the quickest feet in World Cup skiing."

"I made a mistake on that first run on the bottom," McKinney said.

"I went a little straight and jammed and went up on my tips on one turn."

After her close call, McKinney said she was more cautious in the second leg, not taking any chances. "I was a little nervous before the second because I haven't put two good runs together all year," she said.

After her close call, McKinney said she was more cautious in the second leg, not taking any chances. "I was a little nervous before the second because I haven't put two good runs together all year," she said.



Tamara McKinney ... I've really had a hard time.

At Ease at Last, Rice Seems Ready to Clean Up in the No. 4 Slot

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WINTER HAVEN, Florida — Jim Rice, Boston's new cleanup hitter, feels more comfortable batting third, but he is doing just what a No. 4 hitter should do.

The 1983 American League home run champion drove in five runs Saturday with a homer and a single, powering the Red Sox to a 9-3 exhibition victory over Toronto.

Rice grounded a two-run single off Mike Morgan in the first inning and hit his first home of the spring off Morgan in the third, a shot off the screen beyond the fence at the 380-foot mark in right-center.

"A couple of years ago I didn't feel right batting fourth, but it's O.K. now," Rice said.

"[Manager Ralph] Houk just told me I was batting fourth, and that was it. Everything is in my

favor with left-handed hitters like Wade Boggs in front of me and Mike Easler behind me. They're not going to be able to pitch around us much this year. Batting third or batting fourth is like taking \$1 million or \$1.1 million. I'll take either one."

■

The New York Mets supposedly have one of the best young pitching staffs in baseball, and Saturday they flashed some of that brilliance.

Four Met pitchers combined on a one-hitter — a first-inning single by Ozzie Smith — to produce a 2-0 exhibition victory over St. Louis.

Walt Terrell went the first three innings and Craig Swan, Doug Sisk and Jesse Orosco stifled the Cards. No St. Louis runner reached third

base and only Smith made it as far as second.

■

Baltimore's Jim Palmer, who was on the disabled list twice last season and pitched only 76 innings, worked three scoreless innings Saturday, his first exhibition appearance of the spring.

"Did you hear those people in the stands today?" he said afterward. "They thought I wasn't going to show up. They wanted to know who that guy was in Palmer's uniform."

■

For Bruce Bochte, spring training this year means a lot more than a return to baseball. "I wanted to get back into the mainstream, and what's more in the mainstream of American life than sports?" the Oakland A's new first baseman said at camp in Phoenix.

He left baseball after hitting .297 for Seattle in 1982. His contract was up, and Bochte had decided in the fall of 1981 that he wanted to pursue other interests.

"I needed more time to work and develop ideas and concepts I've been interested in the last couple of years," Bochte said. The interests, Bochte said, "are kind of hard for me to articulate. I hate to sound vague, but they have to do with the state of the earth, the planet."

For 16 months, Bochte and his wife lived on a small island in Puget Sound, Washington. He supervised a garden, which fed a group of people with similar interests.

■

Darrell Evans, who was wooed by Los Angeles last winter but signed as a free agent with Detroit, probably will play first base and bat third in the Tiger lineup behind Lou Whitaker and Alan Trammell.

Evans, a former San Francisco Giant, said he chose Detroit for two reasons — "Tiger Stadium is tailored to a left-handed power hitter and the Tigers have a shot at the World Series. ... Meanwhile Manager Sparky Anderson said he is looking for a left-handed reliever. 'We'd take a left-hander of any kind,'" he said.

■

If catchers are born, not made, then Clint Hurdle is in trouble. At the age of 26, after nine seasons in which he played first base, third base and the outfield, the Mets are trying to convert him into a catcher. And Hurdle has the bruises to prove it.

"You take your humps back there," Hurdle says of his first three weeks behind the plate. "But that comes with the job."

Hurdle did not volunteer for the experiment. It was suggested by Manager Dave Johnson, who reasoned that Hurdle fit the job description: He is a 6-foot-3-inch 200-pounder with sure hands, a strong arm and a left-handed bat with home-run power. Besides, he has limited range in the field and has bounced around from Kansas City to Cincinnati to Indianapolis to New York to Tidewater in three seasons.

"The way things have been going the last couple of years," Hurdle says, "I'm in no position to say no to anything."

■

The beeping sounds made by the walls of Fort Lauderdale Stadium are coming from sensors developed by Mizuno to warn outfielders that they are getting close. The idea, of course, is to prevent collisions.

■

Left fielder Gary Matthews finds it ironic that he is the first and only outfielder on the Philadelphia roster to have seen up a regular starting job. The other six experienced outfielders are competing for the jobs in center and right.

Matthews, 33, struggled through



Cub second baseman Dan Rohn (17) landed hard after being upended by Milwaukee's Roy Howell on the front end of a double play Saturday. Rohn got his leg off before Howell took him out, though, and Chicago went on to a 5-3 victory.

last season, when he was platooned in left with Greg Gross. But he exploded in the National League playoffs, batting .429 with three home runs and eight RBIs batted in.

■

Were it not for those four playoff games, Matthews figures he would have been traded, or, at best, been forced to join the competition in the outfield. "You can play 162 ballgames," he said, "and they don't really know what kind of player you are and then you can play a week and you can change everybody's mind about you."

■

Atlanta's clean-living Dale Murphy turned down an invitation to appear in a bathing suit spread in Playgirl magazine. Said one member of the Braves' organization: "Murphy doesn't even wear short-sleeved shirts."

■

Dennis Leonard, the only Kansas City Royal pitcher to win 20 games in more than one season, has spent most of the spring on a special rehabilitation program to build up the tendon in his left kneecap.

■

Leonard popped a tendon in his left knee in a game May 28 and twice has undergone surgery to repair a muscle tear. Despite all his hard work, Leonard continues to have problems with fluid buildup on the knee. He has had it drained several times this spring at the

Royals' camp in Fort Myers, Florida, and he has been taking antibiotics in hopes of curing the infection producing the fluid.

■

It's frustrating to do all the work and then have the infection," said Leonard, who has been limited to an occasional game of catch this spring. He is not expected to start throwing off a mound until May 1 and is not expected back until July at the earliest.

■

A Clear path to second: Former California Angel reliever Mark Clear could use some work on his pickoff move. Base stealers have succeeded in 60 of 65 attempts in the three seasons that Clear has been pitching for Boston.

■

Philadelphia third baseman Mike Schmidt had casts made of his feet to a manufacturer of baseball spikes could make a pair of custom orthopedic shoes to protect the injured Achilles tendon on his left foot. Schmidt also has had bursters in his left heel.

■

Montreal Manager Bill Virdon, who moved Mickey Maule's successor, Bobby Murcer, out of center field to make room for Elliott Maddox when he was with the Yankees, is now moving center-fielder Andre Dawson — either No. 1 or 2 at the position in the National League, depending on how you feel about Dale Murphy — to right and putting Tim Lincecum in center.

■

Dawson has had a lot of problems with his knees — he's had operations on both of them," Virdon said. "Playing right should make it easier for him. He's also the only legitimate right fielder we've got."

■

"Dawson said he won't complain about the move, and agrees his knees will get a break."

■

Rick Monday on the Los Angeles Dodgers' spring-training regimen:

"We still need work on batters charging mounds and bench-clearing brawls. Every other thing you can possibly think of we've already worked on."

(LAT, AP, NYT)

USFL Will Seek Help From Colleges In a Review of Draft Eligibility Rule

By Paul Attner
Washington Post Service

INDIANAPOLIS — The United States Football League will write various college sports groups this week asking their participation on a board to review challenges to the league's college eligibility rule.

The league's commissioner, Chet Simmons, said Friday that the review board idea is an attempt to deal with possible repercussions of a recent federal court decision in Los Angeles overturning the USFL's eligibility rule.

That rule was designed to keep players in college until they had used up their eligibility.

The USFL plans to appeal the court ruling.

"It has never been our intention to recruit, solicit or draft undergraduates," said Simmons, who allowed Marcus Dupree and Herschel Walker, both undergraduates, to play in the USFL despite the eligibility rule.

"We realize we are going to be faced with more challenges of our rule," Simmons said, "and we want to get a procedure in place as quickly as possible."

Simmons envisions a board (comprising, among others, an athletic director, a college coach, an academician, a lawyer and a physician) that would set criteria by which undergraduates would be judged regarding their fitness to play pro football.

"The board would review a kid's possible application to come out early," Simmons said. "If they [board members] determined he was ready, they would endorse the petition."

"If they turn it down and then he still petitions us — and we also turn him down and he sues us — then, at least, we have a rule of reason for the courts."

USFL officials are basing the idea on a segment of the ruling in the Bo Jackson case.

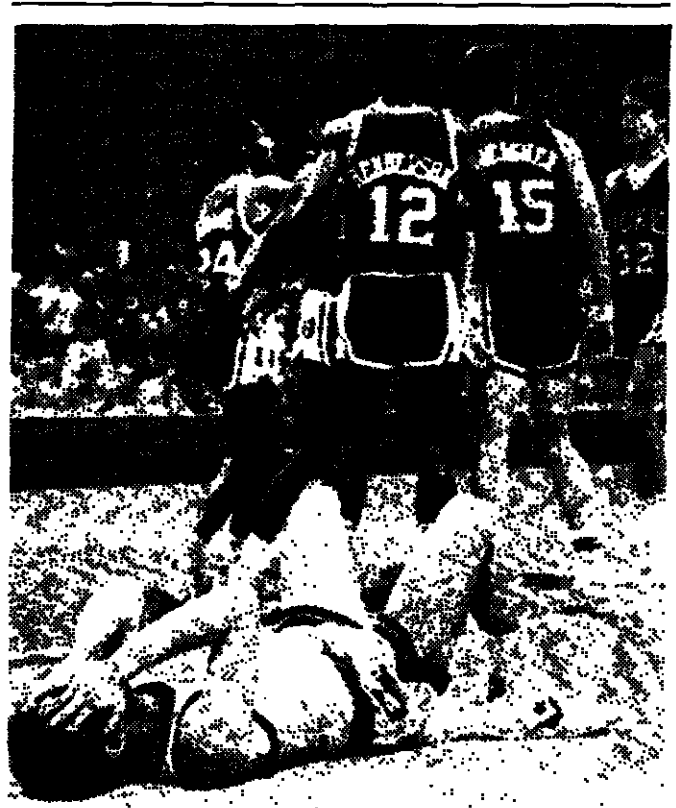
In that decision, which found the eligibility rule violated antitrust laws, Judge Laughlin Waters wrote:

"The United States Football League does not provide procedural safeguards whereby an individual may contest his exclusion under the eligibility rule."

Simmons said that even if the colleges and coaches "turn us down, we will go ahead and set it up on our own ... so we are within the law."

"We are spending a lot of money and time fighting the challenge to our eligibility rule, mostly because the colleges were upset," Simmons said.

"Maybe now we have no other choice right now but to accept undergraduates. That's why we hope they'll react favorably to the board idea."



As Duke players celebrated Friday night's 67-63 overtime victory in the Atlantic Coast Conference basketball tournament, Mark Price of Georgia Tech could hardly be blamed for choosing to take an agonizing defeat lying down. Price scored a team-high 18 points but, in the last second of regulation play, he missed a short jumper from the baseline.



U.S. Olympian Pat LaFontaine was sporting a black eye Saturday night, but the New York Islander rookie forward was still willing to mix it up, here against Calgary defensemen Karl Elomaa. Mike Eaves scored at 1:22 of overtime to give the Flames a 5-4 victory and a sweep of their three-game series this season with the National Hockey League champs.

NHL Standings

WALSH CONFERENCE									
Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	Goal Diff	Points	Goal Diff
NY Islanders	42	24	8	92	243	184	+59	184	+59
Philadelphia	41	25	4	86	272	206	+66	180	+66
NY Rangers	37	25	9	83	276	249	+27	177	+27
Pittsburgh	35	34	10	80	220	253	-33	170	-33
New Jersey	34	47	4	72	208	324	-116	166	-116
Montreal	12	49	6	30	141	314	-173	30	-173
Atlantic Division									
Boston	42	22	9	93	289	229	+60	192	+60
Quebec	38	24	7	83	215	228	-13	178	-13
St. Louis	37	27	7	81	253	226	+27	175	+27
Calgary	36	26	8	80	239	249	-10	174	-10
Toronto	34	28	8	76	247	242	+5	172	+5
Campbell Conference									
Edmonton	36	29	5	77	269	269	0	171	0
Calgary	35	32	12	72	268	282	-14	167	-14
Vancouver	35	34	7	77	291	291	0	171	0
Los Angeles	35	32	10	72	261	311	-50	167	-50
San Jose	28	40	12	68	271	371	-100	131	-100
Pacific Division									
San Jose	37	31	10	84	303	273	+30	178	+30
Los Angeles	35	32	10	72	261	311	-50	167	-50
San Jose	28	40	12	68	271	371	-100	131	-100

(1) - Michigan (2) - Boston (3) - Houston (4) - New York (5) - Philadelphia (6) - Pittsburgh (7) - Toronto (8) - Washington (9) - Los Angeles (10) - St. Louis (11) - Dallas (12) - San Jose (13) - Calgary (14) - Vancouver (15) - Edmonton (16) - Phoenix (17) - Colorado (18) - Minnesota (19) - St. Paul (20) - Chicago (21) - Detroit (22) - New Jersey (23) - New York (24) - Philadelphia (25) - Pittsburgh (26) - Toronto (27) - Washington (28) - Los Angeles (29) - St. Louis (30) - Dallas (31) - San Jose (32) - Calgary (33) - Vancouver (34) - Edmonton (35) - Phoenix (36) - Colorado (37) - Minnesota (38) - St. Paul (39) - Chicago (40) - Detroit (41) - New Jersey (42) - New York (43) - Philadelphia (44) - Pittsburgh (45) - Toronto (46) - Washington (47) - Los Angeles (48) - St. Louis (49) - Dallas (50) - San Jose (51) - Calgary (52) - Vancouver (53) - Edmonton (54) - Phoenix (55) - Colorado (56) - Minnesota (57) - St. Paul (58) - Chicago (59) - Detroit (60) - New Jersey (61) - New York (62) - Philadelphia (63) - Pittsburgh (64) - Toronto (65) - Washington (66) - Los Angeles (67) - St. Louis (68) - Dallas (69) - San Jose (70) - Calgary (71) - Vancouver (72) - Edmonton (73) - Phoenix (74) - Colorado (75) - Minnesota (76) - St. Paul (77) - Chicago (78) - Detroit (79) - New Jersey (80) - New York (81) - Philadelphia (82) - Pittsburgh (83) - Toronto (84) - Washington (85) - Los Angeles (86) - St. Louis (87) - Dallas (88) - San Jose (89) - Calgary (90) - Vancouver (91) - Edmonton (92) - Phoenix (93) - Colorado (94) - Minnesota (95) - St. Paul (96) - Chicago (97) - Detroit (98) - New Jersey (99) - New York (100) - Philadelphia (101) - Pittsburgh (102) - Toronto (103) - Washington (104) - Los Angeles (105) - St. Louis (106) - Dallas (107) - San Jose (108) - Calgary (109) - Vancouver (110) - Edmonton (111) - Phoenix (112) - Colorado (113) - Minnesota (114) - St. Paul (115) - Chicago (116) - Detroit (117) - New Jersey (118) - New York (119) - Philadelphia (120) - Pittsburgh (121) - Toronto (122) - Washington (123) - Los Angeles (124) - St. Louis (125) - Dallas (126) - San Jose (127) - Calgary (128) - Vancouver (129) - Edmonton (130) - Phoenix (131) - Colorado (132) - Minnesota (133) - St. Paul (134) - Chicago (135) - Detroit (136) - New Jersey (137) - New York (138) - Philadelphia (139) - Pittsburgh (140) - Toronto (141) - Washington (142) - Los Angeles (143) - St. Louis (144) - Dallas (145) - San Jose (146) - Calgary (147) - Vancouver (148) - Edmonton (149) - Phoenix (150) - Colorado (151) - Minnesota (152) - St. Paul (153) - Chicago (154) - Detroit (155) - New Jersey (156) - New York (157) - Philadelphia (158) - Pittsburgh (159) - Toronto (160) - Washington (161) - Los Angeles (162) - St. Louis (163) - Dallas (164) - San Jose (165) - Calgary (166) - Vancouver (167) - Edmonton (168) - Phoenix (169) - Colorado (170) - Minnesota (171) - St. Paul (172) - Chicago (173) - Detroit (174) - New Jersey (175) - New York (176) - Philadelphia (177) - Pittsburgh (178) - Toronto (179) - Washington (180) - Los Angeles (181) - St. Louis (182) - Dallas (183) - San Jose (184) - Calgary (185) - Vancouver (186) - Edmonton (187) - Phoenix (188) - Colorado (189) - Minnesota (190) - St. Paul (191) - Chicago (192) - Detroit (193) - New Jersey (194) - New York (195) - Philadelphia (196) - Pittsburgh (197) - Toronto (198) - Washington (199) - Los Angeles (200) - St. Louis (201) - Dallas (202) - San Jose (203) - Calgary (204) - Vancouver (205) - Edmonton (206) - Phoenix (207) - Colorado (208) - Minnesota (209) - St. Paul (210) - Chicago (211) - Detroit (212) - New Jersey (213) - New York (214) - Philadelphia (215) - Pittsburgh (216) - Toronto (217) - Washington (218) - Los Angeles (219) - St. Louis (220) - Dallas (221) - San Jose (222) - Calgary (223) - Vancouver (224) - Edmonton (225) - Phoenix (226) - Colorado (227) - Minnesota (228) - St. Paul (229) - Chicago (230) - Detroit (231) - New Jersey (232) - New York (233) - Philadelphia (234) - Pittsburgh (235) - Toronto (236) - Washington (237) - Los Angeles (238) - St. Louis (239) - Dallas (240) - San Jose (241) - Calgary (242) - Vancouver (243) - Edmonton (244) - Phoenix (245) - Colorado (246) - Minnesota (247) - St. Paul (248) - Chicago (249) - Detroit (250) - New Jersey (251) - New York (252) - Philadelphia (253) - Pittsburgh (254) - Toronto (255) - Washington (256) - Los Angeles (257) - St. Louis (258) - Dallas (259) - San Jose (260) - Calgary (261) - Vancouver (262) - Edmonton (263) - Phoenix (264) - Colorado (265) - Minnesota (266) - St. Paul (267) - Chicago (268) - Detroit (269) - New Jersey (270) - New York (271) - Philadelphia (272) - Pittsburgh (273) - Toronto (274) - Washington (275) - Los Angeles (276) - St. Louis (277) - Dallas (278) - San Jose (279) - Calgary (280) - Vancouver (281) - Edmonton (282) - Phoenix (283) - Colorado (284) - Minnesota (285) - St. Paul (286) - Chicago (287) - Detroit (288) - New Jersey (289) - New York (290) - Philadelphia (291) - Pittsburgh (292) - Toronto (293) - Washington (294) - Los Angeles (295) - St. Louis (296) - Dallas (297) - San Jose (298) - Calgary (299) - Vancouver (300) - Edmonton (301) - Phoenix (302) - Colorado (303) - Minnesota (304) - St. Paul (305) - Chicago (306) - Detroit (307) - New Jersey (308) - New York (309) - Philadelphia (310) - Pittsburgh (311) - Toronto (312) - Washington (313) - Los Angeles (314) - St. Louis (315) - Dallas (316) - San Jose (317) - Calgary (318) - Vancouver (319) - Edmonton (320) - Phoenix (321) - Colorado (322) - Minnesota (323) - St. Paul (324) - Chicago (325) - Detroit (326) - New Jersey (327) - New York (328) - Philadelphia (329) - Pittsburgh (330) - Toronto (331) - Washington (332) - Los Angeles (333) - St. Louis (334) - Dallas (335) - San Jose (336) - Calgary (337) - Vancouver (338) - Edmonton (339) - Phoenix (340) - Colorado (341) - Minnesota (342) - St. Paul (343) - Chicago (344) - Detroit (345) - New Jersey (346) - New York (347) - Philadelphia (348) - Pittsburgh (349) - Toronto (350) - Washington (351) - Los Angeles (352) - St. Louis (353) - Dallas (354) - San Jose (355) - Calgary (356) - Vancouver (357) - Edmonton (358) - Phoenix (359) - Colorado (360) - Minnesota (361) - St. Paul (362) - Chicago (363) - Detroit (364) - New Jersey (365) - New York (366) - Philadelphia (367) - Pittsburgh (368) - Toronto (369) - Washington (370) - Los Angeles (371) - St. Louis (372) - Dallas (373) - San Jose (374) - Calgary (375) - Vancouver (376) - Edmonton (377) - Phoenix (378) - Colorado (379) - Minnesota (380) - St. Paul (381) - Chicago (382) - Detroit (383) - New Jersey (384) - New York (385) - Philadelphia (386) - Pittsburgh (387) - Toronto (388) - Washington (389) - Los Angeles (390) - St. Louis (391) - Dallas (392) - San Jose (393) - Calgary (394) - Vancouver (395) - Edmonton (396) - Phoenix (397) - Colorado (398) - Minnesota (399) - St. Paul (400) - Chicago (401) - Detroit (402) - New Jersey (403) - New York (404) - Philadelphia (405) - Pittsburgh (406) - Toronto (407) - Washington (408) - Los Angeles (409) - St. Louis (410) - Dallas (411) - San Jose (412) - Calgary (413) - Vancouver (414) - Edmonton (415) - Phoenix (416) - Colorado (417) - Minnesota (418) - St. Paul (419) - Chicago (420) - Detroit (421) - New Jersey (422) - New York (423) - Philadelphia (424) - Pittsburgh (425) - Toronto (426) - Washington (427) - Los Angeles (428) - St. Louis (429) - Dallas (430) - San Jose (431) - Calgary (432) - Vancouver (433) - Edmonton (434) - Phoenix (435) - Colorado (436) - Minnesota (437) - St. Paul (438) - Chicago (439) - Detroit (440) - New Jersey (441) - New York (442) - Philadelphia (443) - Pittsburgh (444) - Toronto (445) - Washington (446) - Los Angeles (447) - St. Louis (448) - Dallas (449) - San Jose (450) - Calgary (451) - Vancouver (452) - Edmonton (453) - Phoenix (454) - Colorado (455) - Minnesota (456) - St. Paul (457) - Chicago (458) - Detroit (459) - New Jersey (460) - New York (461) - Philadelphia (462) - Pittsburgh (463) - Toronto (464) - Washington (465) - Los Angeles (466) - St. Louis (467) - Dallas (468) - San Jose (469) - Calgary (470) - Vancouver (471) - Edmonton (472) - Phoenix (473) - Colorado (474) - Minnesota (475) - St. Paul (476) - Chicago (477) - Detroit (478) - New Jersey (479) - New York (480) - Philadelphia (481) - Pittsburgh (482) - Toronto (483) - Washington (484) - Los Angeles (485) - St. Louis (486) - Dallas (487) - San Jose (488) - Calgary (489) - Vancouver (490) - Edmonton (491) - Phoenix (492) - Colorado (493) - Minnesota (494) - St. Paul (495) - Chicago (496) - Detroit (497) - New Jersey (498) - New York (499) - Philadelphia (500) - Pittsburgh (501) - Toronto (502) - Washington (503) - Los Angeles (504) - St. Louis (505) - Dallas (506) - San Jose (507) - Calgary (508) - Vancouver (509) - Edmonton (510) - Phoenix (511) - Colorado (512) - Minnesota (513) - St. Paul (514) - Chicago (515) - Detroit (516) - New Jersey (517) - New York (518) - Philadelphia (519) - Pittsburgh (520) - Toronto (521) - Washington (522) - Los Angeles (523) - St. Louis (524) - Dallas (525) - San Jose (526) - Calgary (527) - Vancouver (528) - Edmonton (529) - Phoenix (530) - Colorado (

LANGUAGE

A Report From the Punch Line

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — When a reader inquired into the origin of the expression *don't make waves*, I pointed out that the widely used catch phrase was the punch line of an old joke on the theme of not causing a bad situation to worsen. Lexicographic irregularities were then asked to survey the language for other examples of punch-line English. I now have a file bulging with the wheedling chestnuts in any comic's routine, but some of the submissions provide a needed etymology of well-worn lines that make points to insiders. Foreign students of the language, as well as native speakers who never heard the jokes, hear phrases that seem idiomatic. The phrases are not idioms; rather, they are dangling punch lines to forgotten stories, remaining in the language like the smile of the Cheshire cat.

Don't make waves, for example, has its derivation explained by John Bailey Lloyd of Beach Haven, New Jersey: "The soul of a debauchee arrives in hell. The Devil offers him the choice of one of three doors to enter and stay for eternity. From behind the first door comes the sound of drinking and revelry; from the second, the sound of merriment; from the third, a chorus crying, 'Don't make waves.' Curious, he chooses the third. The Devil opens the door to a Dantean scene in which thousands of souls are standing up to their thighs in foul mud and mire, waiting for each new arrival. 'Don't make waves!'"

Sometimes a cartoon caption makes it into the language. When told, "It's roccoli, dear," a wit-mopet of the 1920s told her mother, "I say it's spinach, and I say the hell with it." Carl Rose of The New Yorker drew the cartoon, and E.B. White supplied the phrase still used to signify, "Don't confuse me with the facts when I want to indulge my prejudices."

Another New Yorker cartoonist, Peter Arno, drew a mangled wreckage of an airplane, frantic rescue squads at the scene, with the aircraft designer plans under one arm, saying, "Way back to the old drawing board." This 1941 caption is now used for any brave or resigned reaction to situations in which the best-laid plans gang aft a-gley.

Most dangling punch lines, how-

ever, have left long stories behind. "Reading, enthusiastic inebriate" is used by moviegoers who have never heard of mogul Cecil B. De Mille. When that phrase was cited in my original query — incorrectly, as "Whenever you're ready, C.B." — an anonymous supporter in The New York Times's systems support (is this a system?) sent this etymology: "C.B. De Mille was filming an extravagant scene which called for the entire town set to be destroyed."

"He set up three cameras. The scene was played, the town destroyed. Picking up his megaphone, the great director asked: 'Camera One — how was it?' The reply: 'A real work of art, C.B., but the film broke.' De Mille, undaunted, called out: 'Camera Two — how'd it go?' Brilliant, C.B., but I left the lens cap on.' Desperate now, De Mille called: 'Camera Three — come in, Camera Three!' And the punch-line: 'Ready when you are, C.B.'"

"What's this 'we' jazz, paleface?" is an expression that has come to mean "I do not associate myself with your remarks." The provenance is recounted by Dr. Daniel Hely of Carlisle, Pennsylvania: "Surrounded by hostile Indians, the Lone Ranger turned to his faithful companion and said, 'Looks like we're done for, Tonto,' to which the red man replied as cited above." Dr. Hely traces this ridicule of the presumptuous use of the first-person plural pronoun to a May 1927 supposed radio communication: "What do you mean, 'we,' Lindbergh?"

Yiddish is a superb source of punch lines: "But who's counting?" and "So I lied" have already been explained in this space. "But what have you done for me lately?" and "Who's minding the store?" are self-evident. "Don't make trouble" is the whispered advice from one man facing a firing squad to the man next to him demanding a blindfold, and "That's half the battle" is a matchmaker's expression of relief after having gained a promise of a marriage between her pipe-smoking son and Princess Anne. Edward Bleier of Warner Brothers Television supplies the story behind "I once had a car like that," an expression of mock sympathy: "A

Texas rancher asks to see the latest ranch in Israel and is shown a spread of only six acres. He describes his own ranch by saying he can start driving at sundown on the longest day of the year and finally, at sundown, he would still be driving on his own property. To which the Israeli replies, "I once had a car like that."

We come now to the punch line that has forced its way into reference works despite its scatological origin and, as reflected in the mail, is the most famous example of punch-line English. In Webster's Ninth New Collegiate dictionary, under the verb *hit*, is the phrase *hit the fan*. Considerations of good taste preclude my explaining to visiting Martians the lead up to this punch line, but E.W. Gilman of Merriam-Webster comments: "Even though the story was based on highly improbable assumptions (for one, that the fan was working in reverse), the image evoked was vivid enough to have won itself a small place in the language."

The lexicographer adds: "I think that the popular phrase of a year or two back, 'That's all she wrote,' is also probably a punch line, but I have never heard the story."

He has touched on one of the great mysteries of punch-line English. In World War II, a Dear John letter was a communication from the girl back home that she had decided to sit under the apple tree with another; in that connection, *That's all she wrote* became current. It was probably attached to a joke, but the joke has been lost to civilization's collective memory, same as the meaning behind the ancient *dead as a doornail*. That is why today's research on punch-line English is so vital; centuries from now, some distraught human being will look up from the depths of despair and whisper, "There must be a pony in here somewhere."

Lexicographers will know, thanks to these lines preserved on some diamond-hard disk, that he is punch-lining President Reagan's story of the optimistic kid who was shown to a roomful of manure.

There are more, but not tonight. Josephine. No more. Mr. Nice Guy. There's nobody in here but us chickens.

New York Times Service

Pedal Power: New Looks at Bicycle Design

By John Holusha

New York Times Service

DETROIT — Bicycles have remained largely unchanged in the 100 years since the "safety" bicycle, with its two equal-size wheels and chain drive, replaced the unstable, dangerous high-wheeler of the Victorian era.

In the last decade, though, engineers and inventors have been re-examining basic bicycle design and have developed interesting and more efficient alternatives. These include high-speed tri-cycles, multi-tiered vehicles capable of cruising at highway speed, and arm-powered bicycles (or people who cannot use their legs).

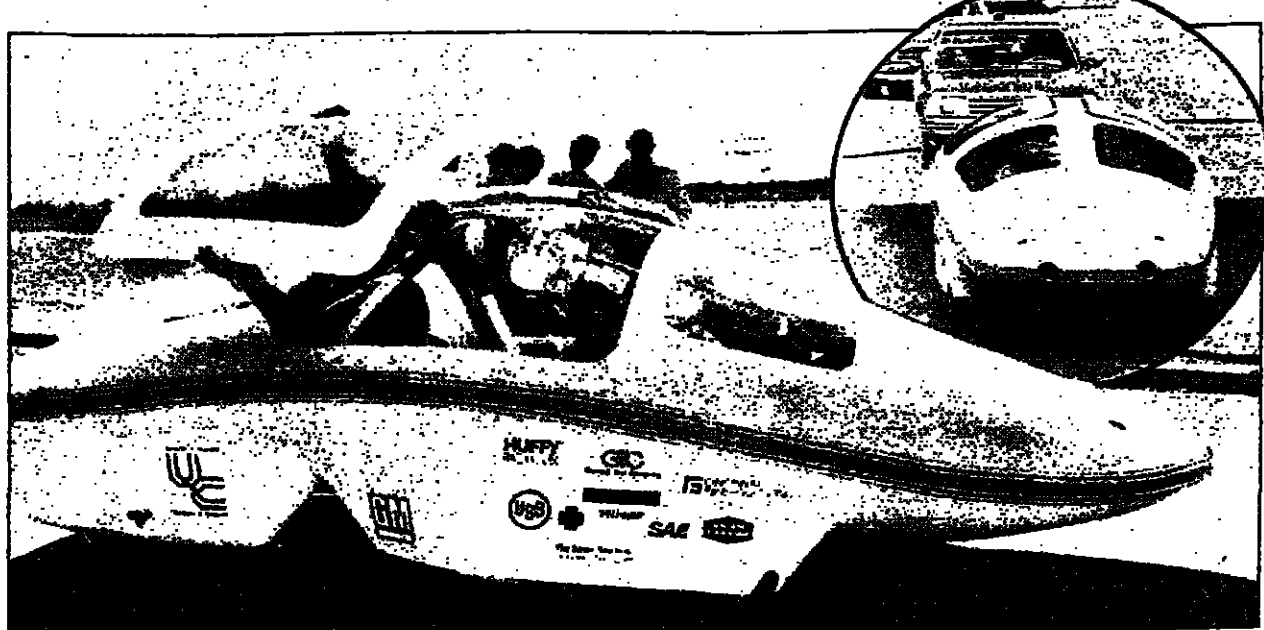
One development that could have a major impact for cycling enthusiasts is the renewed interest in the recumbent bicycle, in which the rider pedals while lying on his back instead of sitting upright or crouching forward, as with a standard bicycle. The recumbent bicycle was introduced 50 years ago but, despite advantages that its proponents say include greater comfort, increased speed due to lower wind resistance and greater safety, it failed to catch on.

"I got discouraged reading about people killing themselves by going over the handlebars of regular bikes," in incidents, said David Gordon Wilson, a professor of mechanical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who has designed a series of recumbent bicycles.

He said recumbent vehicles are much safer in accidents that do not involve automobiles because the rider is closer to the ground and is not thrown forward, head-first, over the handlebars, as is often the case with standard bikes.

In a paper given recently at the annual meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers here, he described an incident that happened to him when a tire pump jammed in the spokes of the front wheel as he was riding his Avatar 2000 recumbent bicycle.

"This type of accident on a conventional bicycle can result in severe injury, often including skull or spinal fracture," he said. But in the Avatar, he said, "the front wheel locked and skidded, but the feet could immediately be put on the ground. The pump was



Pegasus, a four-wheel, four-person machine mounted in a fiberglass shell; inset, in traffic in Windsor, Ontario.

ruined, one front-wheel spoke was slightly bent and the front fork paint was chipped, but no other damage occurred."

Wilson and Gardner Martin, who designed and manufactures the Easy Rider recumbent, said new bicycle designs were discouraged around the turn of the century by the Union Cycliste Internationale, which regulates world bicycle racing and banned non-standard designs, and by the advent of the automobile. Interest in human-powered vehicles was rekindled by the Arab oil embargo.

Recumbent technology is evolving, and there are a number of differences in design among the makers of the bicycles. For example, the handlebars on the Avatar are under the seat, which Wilson says improves safety.

Martin's Easy Rider model, in contrast, has handlebars in front of the rider, where a partial fairing to reduce wind resistance can be mounted. The use of a partial fairing, in effect a streamlined front windshield, has been found to reduce wind resistance by as much as 20 percent. In addition, a recumbent rider exposes less of

his body and bicycle to the wind than a rider on a standard bike. Reducing aerodynamic drag is key in the new bicycle designs.

Studies have shown that 80 percent of the cyclist's effort at 18 miles an hour on level ground goes to overcome wind resistance. Many of the aerodynamic innovations have evolved from concepts. The current speed champion is a recumbent tri-cycle, in which two riders are seated back to back, that has gone faster than 60 miles an hour in short bursts.

Wilson's Avatar, with a racing fairing attached, has gone as fast as 51.9 miles an hour.

Another approach, developed by engineering students at the University of Cincinnati, is the Pegasus, a four-wheel, four-rider machine with a streamlined fiberglass shell, which went as fast as 43.69 miles an hour and was pedaled the 210 miles from Cleveland to Cincinnati in two days by three crews of riders. Professor Dean Shupe, the faculty adviser on the project, said Pegasus is part of an effort to develop a practical, human-powered vehicle that would be useful for short trips.

Such a vehicle, he said, would

probably have four wheels for stability, be enclosed for weather protection and have space for an additional passenger, although it could be operated by one person. The Pegasus has head and tail lights, hydraulic brakes and ventilation for the riders, some of the features necessary if bicycles are to gain wide acceptance as commuter vehicles. It also has a sleek body shell that turned heads as it was ridden recently along the streets of Windsor, Ontario, and Detroit.

So far the manufacture of non-standard bicycles has remained a cottage industry, although Martin said he has sold nearly 1,000 Easy Riders at about \$800 each. About a half-dozen manufacturers are believed to be selling recumbent models at prices ranging from a few hundred dollars to a few thousand. The Avatar 2000, for example, costs \$2,175.

Even if human-powered vehicles for everyday transportation are not likely to displace automobiles anytime soon, projects like Pegasus help develop technology that is applicable to motorized vehicles, according to William Shapton of Michigan Techni-

University. "When you've only got pedal power, you pay a lot of attention to rolling resistance and aerodynamics," he said.

One gasoline-powered vehicle that uses bicycle-related technology, a 230-pound machine built by Douglas J. Malenwick, got more than 157 miles a gallon at a steady freeway speed of 55 miles an hour.

New approaches may also permit a greater degree of freedom for the handicapped. Douglas F. Schwandt of the Veterans Administration's Rehabilitation Research and Development Center in Palo Alto, California, has developed bicycles driven by arm power that can be used by people who cannot use their legs. Schwandt has built two models, one for a single rider, and a tandem that enables an able-bodied person and a handicapped person to ride together.

Both replace the standard handlebars with a pair of handles attached to a standard bicycle drive system, which runs to the front wheel and which also steers. Both have brakes built into the drive system and wheeled outriggers to prevent tipping over.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE